The Weather
Today—Sunny and a little warmer. Yesterday—High, 35; low, 21.
Fuel-oil consumption to date, 62 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

NEWS OF THE HOUR ON THE HOUR
WINX
1340 on your dial

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FEB 9
OF CALIFORNIA

17,450 Germans Killed, Captured in Oder Trap; Yanks Hit Inner Westwall Defenses, Raid Berlin; Forces May Reach Manila Today, M'Arthur Says

First Army Sweep Perils Roer River Strongholds

Americans Only 31 Miles Short of Rhine; Fashion Trap at Colmar

Paris, Feb. 3 (AP).—United States First Army spearheads rammed 3 miles east today to within a mile of a break through the permanent fortifications of the Siegfried Line in a drive threatening to outflank powerful enemy positions on the Roer River guarding the Cologne plain.

The advancing troops were 11 miles inside the Reach and 31 miles from the Rhine. Back of the Siegfried Line, the Germans have been feverishly digging trenches and temporasy fortifications.

Far to the south in Alsace, a few enemy diehards held out in Colmar, but Allied armor raced from 4 to 5 miles south of the city, threatening to trap several German divisions and at least one armored brigade.

Report Big Push Near

(The Berlin radio said that despite thaws, Gen. Eisenhower was making "frantic preparations" behind the lines for a big push from the west, "with no effort to keep it secret.")

Two of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army divisions were ripping the vitals from German defenses due east of Monschau and 25 miles southeast of Aachen over rough, river-cut terrain where, if anywhere, the Germans should be expected to attempt a stand.

Now the veteran Second Division, 11 miles deep into Germany, was entirely through the first belt of defenses, had surged across open country and seized the village of Bronsfeld, only a mile from Schlieden in the eastern edge of the Siegfried Line.

The Ninth Infantry Division kept pace two miles to the north and was within four miles of a second communications center at Gemund, which also is a rear position in the Siegfried defenses.

Drawn Up at Roer

Gemund is 16 miles south of Duren, where American forces are drawn up at the Roer River barrier to the Rhine plain—which would be outflanked unless Marshal von Rundstedt could rally and stop this attack.

Against this growing attack, the Germans threw in service troops and rear echelon soldiers, but still the two divisions streamed through under artillery and mortar fire. More than a half-dozen towns were engulfed.

Trouble was developing for the enemy five miles south of this sector, where the First Division was through two rows of dragons' teeth and was battling in Ramscheid, a mile inside Germany and within the main westwall defenses.

Two miles farther south the Eighty-second Airborne Division completed the occupation of Udenbreth, with its heights commanding all Siegfried positions in that area.

Third Hits Rocky Resistance

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army ran into rocky resistance as it pressed to within 5½ miles of the Westwall's fortified communications city of Prum.

A front dispatch said the Germans finally were cleared from Bleialf in the nearest approach to Prum. The town, 3½ miles inside Germany, was prematurely reported taken Friday.

Six miles to the southwest a 1-mile advance by infantry overran the village of Berg, and two Luxembourg towns were liberated in mopping up operations on the west bank of the Our farther south.

Rain and mist, turning snowfields into quagmires, limited activity elsewhere on Patton's front to patrolling.

Counting the original gap torn in the Siegfried Line at Aachen, and later extended to the north, Allied armies now are through 45 miles of the defenses and have broken through the inner belt on a 35-mile front from the Roer sector north of Aachen to a point south of Monschau.

The Americans had cleared the Germans from half of the three-by-

See WAR, Page 2, Column 3.

In Both East and West

'Crush Nazi Army' Still Supreme Aim

(In the past six weeks Edward T. Folliard, Post staff writer, has had a look at every American front in Europe from Belgium to Italy. He has talked to every one from the commander-in-chief to the GI's in the line. He is writing a series of articles on the American war machine and the men behind it which will appear in The Post as they are received. The first article follows.)

By Edward T. Folliard

Paris, Feb. 3.—The building in which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has his GHQ faces to the east, toward Berlin. That also is the direction of the Supreme Commander's thoughts. As spring moves north again, he is preparing to seek a decision over Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, and, in concert with the armies of Russia, bring this war in Europe to an end.

It is a time of high expectation here in Paris, and once again Frenchmen and Frenchwomen are allowing themselves to use the phrase, "apres la guerre."

What are the prospects in this early part of 1945?

The answer, obviously, depends to a great extent on what happens on the Eastern Front. That front and the Western Front have now moved so close together that Germany finds herself in one vast battle.

Territory has slipped away from her in great chunks, last year in the west, this year in the east. On the war maps this has been a heartening thing to watch. However, the objective of General Eisenhower and Marshal Joseph Stalin continues to be what it always was—the destruction of the German army.

Germans Show Capacity for Punishment

Every great war, it has been observed, ceases by reason of the fact that men will not fight any more, whatever order is given by a general or a government. The Germans show no signs of having reached that stage, or even approaching it.

That is one of the great realities of the moment. Viewed from a neutral star, it must be a thing to marvel at—the Germans' incredible capacity for punishment. Their cities are being wrecked, their Luftwaffe hopelessly outclassed, their armies doomed. Yet they fight on, and not altogether, as some have claimed, because Hitler and his gang hold a pistol at their heads.

That is an important consideration, yes; but they fight also because they dread the idea of being ruled by foreigners. They fight for the Fatherland.

Militarily, Germany still has the advantage of her central position, which means interior lines and shorter and better communications.

See FOLLIARD, Page 3, Column 4.

4 Others Wounded, 1 Missing

D. C. Airman With 17 Clusters Among 17 Killed in Action

District of Columbia men killed, reported through February 2: Army, 508; Navy, 115; Marines, 59; Coast Guard, 5. Total, 687

Total casualties to date for the armed services, 737,342.

The eldest son of Col. Jarrett M. Huddleston, killed February 9 on the Anzio beachhead, has died in action in Belgium. First Lieut. Jarrett M. Huddleston, jr., a graduate of West Point in 1943, was killed January 13.

Sixteen other District area men, including an Air Corps captain who held the DFC and the Air Medal with 17 clusters, have been killed, another is missing and four have been wounded.

KILLED:

Capt. George W. Rarey, 27, husband of Mrs. Betty Lou Rarey, 2225 N st. nw.

First Lieut. Jarrett M. Huddleston, jr., 24, son of Mrs. Helen Huddleston, 3051 Idaho ave. nw.

First Lieut. Robert R. Hesser, 24, husband of Mrs. Mary G. Hesser, 2480 16th st. nw.

First Lieut. Harold L. Burge, husband of Mrs. Melba C. Burge, 1614 Eastern ave. ne.

Lieut. Philip C. Dryden, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dryden, formerly of Washington.

Staff Sergt. George B. Linkletter, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Linkletter, formerly of 4700 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va.

Staff Sergt. Billy H. Castle, 23, husband of Mrs. Billy H. Castle, 748 N. Albemarle st., Arlington.

Staff Sergt. Ralph J. Kloock, husband of Mrs. Katherine I. Kloock, Bladensberg, Md.

Sergt. Lawrence B. Gordon, son of Mrs. Ethel M. Gordon, formerly of 3337 Raleigh st. se.

Tech. 5th Gr. Harry S. Harwood, jr., husband of Mrs. Viola Harwood, formerly of Bolling Field.

Tech. 5th Gr. Richard H. Putnam, son of Richard H. Putnam, sr., whose address is given as Navy Bldg., Washington.

See CASUALTY, Page 2, Col. 7.

'Lack of Initiative'

Coffee Flays D. C. Officials For Jailbreak by 3 Prisoners

"Unjustifiable lack of initiative" on the part of District officials was indirectly blamed yesterday by Representative John M. Coffee (D., Wash.) for the jailbreak by three Lorton Reformatory prisoners last Wednesday.

Coffee, chairman of the House Subcommittee in charge of District appropriations, said the lack of gates at the jail which enabled the three convicts to escape was a "flimsy" excuse.

Although difficulties had been encountered in getting priorities to build permanent gates, Coffee pointed out temporary gates could have been installed with labor and materials available in the industrial shops at the reformatory. However, he declared, priorities for materials with which to build permanent gates probably would have been forthcoming had District officials "put up a fight."

"That's one of the faults I find with District officials—they don't fight hard enough," said Coffee. "There seems to be a feeling of hesitation among them about making a battle."

"In the case of the jailbreak the officials should have shown some initiative and ingenuity and improvised temporary gates out of wood or some other substitute. This lack of initiative is not at all justifiable."

Coffee indicated the jail would be one of the District institutions to be investigated by the subcommittee in advance of hearings on the 1946 District budget. He said the subcommittee made a tour of inspection of the jail last year and as a result recommended a num-

See JAIL, Page 2, Column 2.

Forts Batter Heart of Nazi Capital

3000-Ton Bomb Load Poured on Oil Plant and Rail Targets

London, Feb. 3 (AP).—American Flying Fortresses cascaded a torrent of fire and explosives into the center of refugee-packed Berlin today in the most concentrated attack ever delivered against the Nazi capital.

Allied air raiders were over Germany continuously from 11 a. m. to about 3:30 p. m. today and German radio warnings were renewed tonight, indicating Allied bombers were out for a follow-up blow to the smash at Berlin.

Almost in sight of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's massive assault against the Oder River line 40 miles to the east, more than 1000 bombers, unopposed by German airmen over the target, dumped approximately 3000 tons of explosives and incendiaries in a 45-minute attack.

300-Mile Procession

As the first formation's lead plane, piloted by Col. Lewis D. Lyle of Pine Bluff, Ark., began the attack by releasing its bombs over the heart of the unprotected city, the last formation of a procession of Fortresses more than 300 miles long was crossing the Netherlands coast to add its bombs to the deluge.

In a parallel diversionary assault, more than 400 Liberators of the U. S. Eighth Air Force split a load of 1200 tons of bombs between the Magdeburg railyards and the synthetic oil plant at Rothensee, a suburb of Magdeburg. The latter is one of the last four oil plants still supplying fuel to the German air and ground forces.

Later in the day, RAF Lancasters dropped 12,000-pound earthquake bombs on E-boat shelters at Ijmuiden and naval installations at Portershaven near Maasluis in Holland.

Heart of City Blasted

The target for the tremendous assault on Berlin was the heart of the city and included the Anhalter and Potsdamer railway stations, the Tempelhof yards and military and government buildings in which the Nazis' struggle to direct defense measures and handle the masses of refugees are centered.

It was the 204th air attack on Berlin of the war, including night Mosquito attacks by the RAF, but it was by far the most concentrated on the center of the city.

The RAF has made 22 major heavy bomber attacks on the Nazi capital. Today's was the sixteenth Eighth Air Force assault on the city and it brought American bomb tonnage dropped there to 13,000 and the Allied total to nearly 50,000.

Blow at Transportation

The apparent purpose of the massive raid was to shatter military transportation between the east and west fronts and to deal a blow to enemy morale.

Lyle watched hundreds of the Fortresses which followed him drop their loads. "Everything dropped in the target area," he reported. "It was beautiful bombing weather."

Although no enemy fighters interfered with the Fortresses and Liberators, some of the more than 900 Mustang and Thunderbolt fighter planes screening the attack shot down at least 21 German aircraft in wide-ranging sweeps.

3 Children Perish In Eastport Fire

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3 (AP).—Three children burned to death today in a fire in a frame bungalow at nearby Eastport when their mother left the house for a short time.

The victims, children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bassford, were Elsie, 4; Thomas, 3; and George R., 2 months old.

Anne Arundel County Police Sergt. Brooke Mead said the fire was caused by an overheated wood stove in the kitchen.

He reported Mrs. Bassford had gone to her mother's home, about 75 yards from the bungalow, to do some washing, and when she turned around she saw the bungalow in flames.

Vanished Wife Of Lieutenant

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

MRS. MARY LEE EPES, socially prominent wife of Lieut. S. C. Epes of Fort Jackson, who has been missing for a week. Epes said he had had no trace of her since he let her out of their car in downtown Columbia, S. C.

Army Charged With Sabotage Of Labor Bill

Senator Declares War Department With 'Dirty Double-Crossing'

By Mary Spargo

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), ranking majority member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, charged yesterday that the War Department "has sabotaged the work-or-jail bill" in what he termed "a good example of the dirty double-crossing that goes on in the executive departments of this Administration."

He made his statement at a press conference after the embattled Senate Military Affairs Committee postponed final action on the House-passed May bill for a labor draft of men 18 to 45.

Johnson said that although the War Department officially on the written record asked the Senate Military Affairs Committee to amend the May bill to give authority to place drafted workers to War Mobilization Director James F Byrnes, top officials privately telephoned at least three members of the committee and said the War Department really wanted the power in the hands of Selective Service local boards.

Compromise Is Offered

Although the committee on Friday, by a vote of 7 to 2, adopted the written recommendation of the War Department and every other agency of Government except Selective Service, what was called "a compromise amendment" was brought into the committee yesterday by Senator Chan Gurney (R., S. Dak.) to keep placement power with the local boards, but provide that the Office of War Mobilization and other agencies of the Government should act as advisers to Selective Service.

This amendment reportedly expressed the real desire of the War Department as expressed to two prominent members on the Democratic side as well as on the minority side.

Johnson told The Washington Post that when he spoke about the War Department's double-crossing he was talking about the "top men" and not some underling.

Final Approval Deferred

Meanwhile another member of the committee, Senator Chapman Revercomb (R., W. Va.), announced that he would fight the whole bill on the floor, no matter how it should come out of committee.

He said he would offer a substitute bill very much like the measure introduced in the House by Representative Frank A. Barrett (R., Wyo.), which went down to defeat by only 10 votes.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) said the action to defer

See MANPOWER, Page 2, Col. 5.

Foe Reported Destroying Docks, Rails

Two Divisions Stage Race for Capital From North, Third Nears South Side

Allied Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 3 (U.P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur predicted today that American troops would reach Manila within a matter of hours, and front dispatches reported that the Japanese might have begun destroying part of the capital's dock and rail facilities.

(The British radio quoted an American broadcaster using a mobile transmitter from the front lines as saying forward patrols had pushed to within 2 miles of Manila as of Friday without opposition.)

Visiting front lines of the Thirty seventh Division, officially reported within 17½ miles of Manila as of Thursday, MacArthur was quoted at 3 p. m. Saturday (Philippines time):

"I believe we'll make it tomorrow."

"Manila Derby" Is On

As he approached the front lines and heard the crash of Japanese mortars falling in one sector, MacArthur received a tremendous ovation from Filipinos lining the roads and throwing flowers in the path of his jeep.

United Press War Correspondent H. D. Quigg, which the Thirty-seventh Division reported the Yanks were wearing hibiscus blossoms in their helmets as they thrust down Highway 3 in a drive to win the "Manila Derby" against the veteran First Cavalry moving down Highway 5 along the east bank of the Pamanga River.

Dispatches reported that both divisions driving from the north were heading toward a junction at Biga, near which the two highwas merge 13 miles north of Manila. A third column—of the Eleventh Airborne Division—was moving upon the capital from the south. The jaws of the north-south pincers closing on Manila were 59 miles apart.

Pilots Sweep Low, Unopposed

(A CBS correspondent reported from Luzon that pilots of the First Marine Air Wing swept over one of Manila's principal streets at 200 feet without meeting antiaircraft fire. The pilots reported no traffic was moving in Manila, but that it was possible the Japanese had some tanks and armor hiding in strategic spots and were planning house-to-house fighting.)

Liberation of Manila—biggest city approached by the Americans in their trans-Pacific sweep—was near after three years, one month and one day of Japanese bondage.

Japanese resistance was light and the greatest interest in the front lines was in which of the onrushing divisions would win the race that started January 9 on the Lingayen Gulf beaches.

Frank Hewlett, United Press correspondent with the First Cavalry moving down from points 23 miles away, said "this drive has attained terrific impetus."

The Thirty-seventh Division, to the west of the First Cavalry, was

See PACIFIC, Page 2, Column 5.

DNB Says 'the End'

Berlin Radio Hints Panic Within City

London, Feb. 3 (AP).—The official DNB news agency mysteriously signaled the words "Schluss, Schluss (the end; the end)" tonight in the middle of one of its regular broadcasts after a smashing daylight raid by American bombers on Berlin.

The words "Schluss, Schluss" were recorded on Hellschreiber machines in the Associated Press listening post where German news transmissions are picked up. The Hellschreiber machines are teleprinters operated by radio signals from German transmission stations presumably located in Berlin.

"Schluss" sometimes is used by German broadcasters to indicate the end of a transmission period, but never before, Associated Press listerners said, has it been interjected during a transmission.

The DNB transmission had been interrupted by the daylight raid on Berlin and had been jumbled when broadcasts were resumed, but when "Schluss" came, transmitting facilities appeared to be operating

See GERMAN, Page 2, Column 1.

Clear Skies Aid Crisis in Fuel, Transport

WPB Reports Good Response to Order; New York State Clogged

By Fred Brandeis

Clear skies and higher temperatures all the way from Toledo to Buffalo brought about a general improvement in the East's fuel and transport crisis yesterday, though the situation, particularly in Ohio, the Pittsburgh area and northwestern New York, was still serious.

The War Production Board announced nearly 100 per cent compliance with its ban, effective Friday night, on the use of natural gas in places of amusement in seven States and the District of Columbia. Even more important, a spokesman said, was the voluntary cooperation of householders throughout the area.

The resulting reduction in demand yesterday permitted the restoration of full gas service to 200 vital war plants. Service to several thousand other industrial users will be resumed as conditions permit.

Ban May End Tomorrow

"We are not out of the woods yet," the WPB spokesman said, "but with a break in the weather, and continued support from domestic consumers, there is a good chance that the ban will be lifted on schedule Monday, and no further drastic action be required."

Meanwhile in the Pittsburgh area the three-ply impact of fuel, transport and manpower shortages caused complete or partial shutdowns in 200 war plants and mines. The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.

See COLD, Page 2, Column 4.

Maritime Commission Selling

Rafts Navy Priced at 50 Cents Bring Government $50 Each

By Ben W. Gilbert

Surplus metal life-rafts which the Navy wanted to scrap at a "salvage cleanup" price of 50 cents each are now being retailed by the Maritime Commission at $50 each—100 times the price originally established, it was learned yesterday.

Maritime Commission officials confirmed that they took over the sale of 1416 floats which cost the Government $186 each after one of their representatives reported that the Navy had put them on the market at 50 cents each at San Francisco.

The commission stepped in, it was learned, before any of the rafts were disposed of, and has since succeeded in selling more than 50 of them at $50 each. A wholesaler's price of $35 each for lots of 20 or more also has been established, the commission said. Under the Navy's plan only $700 would have been realized by the Government for the whole lot. The Maritime Commission put them on sale January 25 and already has netted $2500.

As far as the commission is concerned it was all a simple matter of merchandising. Navy officials viewed the rafts as something they could not use because a better type of raft had been developed and decided to scrap them. The Maritime Commission visualized the rafts as items that fishing clubs, summer resorts and bathing beaches would be delighted to have and proceeded to sell them on that basis.

Maritime came into the picture under surplus property regulations

See SURPLUS, Page 2, Column 3.

Soviets Close Swiftly on Frankfurt And Kustrin

Sonnenberg Falls; Guns and Tanks Poured Into Bulge Pointed at Berlin

London, Feb. 3 (AP).—The Red army killed or captured 17,450 trapped Germans near the Oder River today and closed in swiftly on Kustrin and Frankfurt, last big strongholds 40 miles or less from imperiled Berlin, which was blasted just before noon by a record 3000-ton American bomber assault.

The Soviet communique announced that 8000 Germans were killed and 9450 captured southeast of Kustrin, which Berlin said was under assault from four sides after the Germans had wiped out Soviet units that crossed the Oder near that town.

Wheeling on Kustrin from the northeast, the Russians took Vietz, 11 miles away on the north bank of the Warthe, and Sonnenburg, on the southern side of the river only 6 miles southeast of Kustrin.

47 Miles From Berlin

The fall of Landsberg put the Russians only 47 miles from Berlin, the closest they have been placed officially by Moscow.

In the drive on Frankfurt the Russians toppled the strongholds of Zielenzig and Sternberg, 22 to 24 miles from their objective, and pushed on through Reppen, only 10 miles east of Frankfurt.

The German radio said Kustrin was under assault from northwest and northeast and "even from the east across the Warthe River." The broadcast said Nazi reserves also had beaten the Russian off the southern suburbs during the day and had "smashed completely" a Soviet attempt to cross the Oder northwest of the city.

Tank Battle Raging

Sixteen miles south of Kustrin, a massive tank battle raged on historic Kunersdorf Battlefield, only 3 miles east of Frankfurt. Both Kustrin and Frankfurt were being pounded by Soviet artillery which also was shelling German west bank Oder defenses between the two cities.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov was pouring thousands of tanks, guns and infantrymen into the big Oder-Warthe River bulge pointed at Berlin, and far to the north the Russians had raced to within 11 miles of Stettin, great shipbuilding center and Pomeranian capital at the mouth of the Oder, 70 miles northeast of Berlin.

A Moscow German-language broadcast told of the sweep toward Stettin, aimed at cutting off a 13,500-square-mile section of Pomerania, the Polish corridor and Danzig territory.

Nazi Ships Fleeing

The Allied-controlled Brussels radio said German ships were fleeing Stettin's inland harbor to refuge in Danish harbors, and Stockholm dispatches said that a score of Nazi ships already had put into Copenhagen after escaping from Danzig and Gdynia.

By German account, First White Russian Army shock troops still were battling the German garrison at Kustrin for the third straight day after reaching the low flat shores of the Oder northwest of the town. The Germans said Russians spearheads also had reached the Oder south of Frankfurt.

As the battle for the Oder was joined, American airmen struck a massive advance blow in the battle for Berlin with more than 1000 Flying Fortresses showering 3000 tons of explosives and incendiaries on the center of the Axis citadel to disrupt German troop movements to the Eastern Front.

Steinau Under Siege

The battle for the Oder was not confined to the area near Berlin, but also raged along its middle and upper courses a point near the Czechoslovak border. Berlin said the west bank town of Steinau, 100 miles southeast of Frankfurt, was under siege. The garrison at Breslau, Silesian capital 34 miles southeast of Steinau, also was fighting

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 2.

New Antwerp Strike Perils Pierlot Regime

Brussels, Feb. 3 (AP).—A strike in the port of Antwerp added today to the troubles of Premier Hubert Pierlot's government, which must defend itself in Parliament next week in a stand-or-fall debate.

Some of Antwerp's dock workers were understood to be returning to work, but there was no report that this second strike by stevedores in recent weeks had been settled.

This, added to the recent big walkout in the coal mines at Charleroi and Mons, presents a labor problem of the lrst importance.

To keep supplies moving, soldiers took over the unloading job at the docks.

Preparing a defense against charges that his government is ineffective in remedying food and coal shortages and is not vigorous in prosecuting callaborators, Pierlot closted himself today with advisers.

Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, who had intended to go to Paris Tuesday for a discussion of French and Belgian relations, called off the trip temporarily.

This pointed up the seriousness of the internal question, since Belgians have been increasingly concerned about relations with the French, and especially what General De Gaulle proposes to do about that setrip of Germany lying between the Rhine and Belgium.

GERMAN

From Page 1

satisfactorily and the signals came clearly.

In a message headed "for Nauen (a German short wave station) only," the DNB European service transmitted "market reports from Berlin" in English tonight. The listeners said this also was unprecedented and that the market reports always before had been in German.

Broadcasts from Moscow stated flatly today that panic reigned in many parts of Germany. The press and radio of the Reich, obviously trying to bolster homefront morale against an Allied demand for immediate surrender whcih may come from the "Bib Three" meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, cried: "Remember 1918."

Reports from neutral countries said Berlin, still jammed with refugees, was threatened with famine because of the influx from the East and the loss of food stocks in territory taken by the Russians.

A Soviet broadcast asserted that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, who had been charged with the defense of Berlin by Hitler, had fled to Bavaria, but the Nazi-controlled Danish radio said Goebbels would speak today to the people of the threatened capital on the municipal broadcast system. This is a means of communication which would limit his address to the Berlin area.

Refugee Control Difficult

Spanish correspondents wrote that Nazi relief organizations and members of the home guard were having difficulty controlling the refugees and keeping them moving through Berlin to points farther west.

Munich, said a Swiss correspondent, is "hourly becoming more and more the capital of the Reich."

A dispatch from Stockholm claimed that Berlin's entire population, ineluding old men, women and children, was being armed to defend the city and that prisoners in jails were being shot.

Another Swiss report said thousands of deserters from the German Army were hiding in Berlin and that most of the antiaircraft guns protecting the city had been moved to the Oder River defense line or to Munich.

Other neutral reports said anti-Hitler posters and scribblings were appearing on walls in many German cities, flouting the trumpeting of newspapers that "all enemy claims cannot be achieved if the German people have the firm will not to capitulate."

Norway Mutiny Reported

London, Feb. 3 (U.P.).—Allied sources said today that rebellious German troops in Norway had attempted a mutiny, firing on their officers when ordered to the eastern front.

The attempted mutiny, reported by the Danish press service, was said to have been suppressed immediately.

A traveler arriving in Zurich from Berlin was quoted that the Volkssturm ((People's Army) had molbilized all males over 13 for examination and infantry training.

It was reported here that jittery Nazi officials have a fleet of long-range transport planes waiting to take off on a last-minute flight to Afghanistan. The Afghar government has not been asked to make any commitments to the Allies regarding harboring of escaped Nazis and thus Afghanistan reportedly was considered a a possible haven.

A dispatch from Stockholm, quoting the Free German press bureau, said it had been learned that thousands of men have been working more than a year transforming parts of the Bavarian Alps, where Hitler and Himmler have villas, into gigantic hedgehog defenses as an intended refuge for Hitler and other leading Nazis.

Boy, 14, Dies in Fall From Va. Milk Wagon

Portsmouth, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Freddie Gilbert, 14, of Alexander Park, was killed about 5 o'clock when he fell from a milk wagon on which he was working and it ran over him, Captain Sidney Holzweig, of the Norfolk county police, reported. H. E. Vaughan, driver of the wagon, rushed the boy to King's Daughters Hospital in Portsmouth, where he was pronounced dead.

Poles Desert, Learn Reds Chase Nazis

Rome, Feb. 2 (AP).—A number of impressed Polish troops from Silesia deserted to the American lines after learning for the first time today the Germans were being rapidly driven from the homeland by the Red army offensive.

The Poles—some of whose countrymen are fighting with the British Eighth Army on the Adriatic front—said they were subjected to contemptuous abuse by German non-coms and had been told only of "local attacks" on the Eastern Front.

U. S. Fifth Army and Eighth Army patrols again made raids into the enemy lines, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners, but there was no other graund activity.

The weather was so bad that the air forces were grounded except for medium bombers, which flew 450 sorties yesterday, most of them against the enemy lifeline through the Brenner Pass.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

desperately to hold that great communications center.

In East Prussia the encircled capital of Konigsberg still held out and Moscow reported it looked "like a volcano" as Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army forces fought in its suburbs and poured streams of shells and tracer bullets into German-held buildings.

Battling At Elbing

Heavy fighting also raged at Elbing and Marienburg, on the border of Danzig territory southwest of Konigsberg, the Germans said. The enemy was trying to hold these towns as a corridor for thousands of pocketed German troops trying to fight their way out of the trap south of Konigsberg.

In the almost forgotten battle of Budapest another Russian army was annihilating the last remnants of a Nozi suicide garrison. Probably foreshadowing the end of the Hungarian capital siege, the German high command praised the stand of its "brave garrison" and disclosed that the few troops left had been compressed into a narrow space around the royal castle in Buda, the western side of Budapest, and were being supplied by air.

JAIL

From Page 1

ber of changes designed to preclude the potentiality of escapes.

Mason Hits Back

District Commissioner Guy Mason declared yesterday that the absence of gates at the jail "in no way lessens the responsibility" of Federal officials, since the three Lorton convicts were under the supervision of the United States Marshals.

Admitting "there is no excuse for not having gates," the commissioner insisted, however, that the burdn of reponsibility rests on the marshal's office because while critical materials are not available for gates, there is no reason why the marshal's office could not have exercised more "alertness."

Mason also pointed out that the marshal's office knew there never has been gates atthe jail and knew the three escapees were "not ordinary prisoners, but men who had escaped from the reformatory." "It is remarkable that no statement has been issued from the marshal's office or the Department of Justice on why the men escaped," he added.

United States Marshal Michael C. Kearney said yesterday that he was now working on the escape report, which he will present to the Attorney General early this eek.

Commissioner John Russell Yoong will join Representative John L. McMillan (D., S. C.), who heads a House District subcommittee on public health, in a tour of jail facilities this week, it was announced.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Metropolitan Police were contniuing their search last night for the three convicts, Walter Watson, 23; Joseph Isenberg, 22, and Elmer Norton, 18.

New Officers Announced by Harvard Club

Newly elected officers of the Harvard Club of Washington have been announced as follows:

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, class of '91, former chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, honorary president; and Eliot Wadsworth, '98, chairman of the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, president.

First vice president is Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, '02; second vice president, Associate Justice Harold M. Stephens of the Court of Appeals; third vice president, Russell Johnston, '29, and fourth vice president, Eliot C. Lovett, '21.

Howard S. LeRoy, '18, was elected treasurer and Bernard H. Conn, secretary.

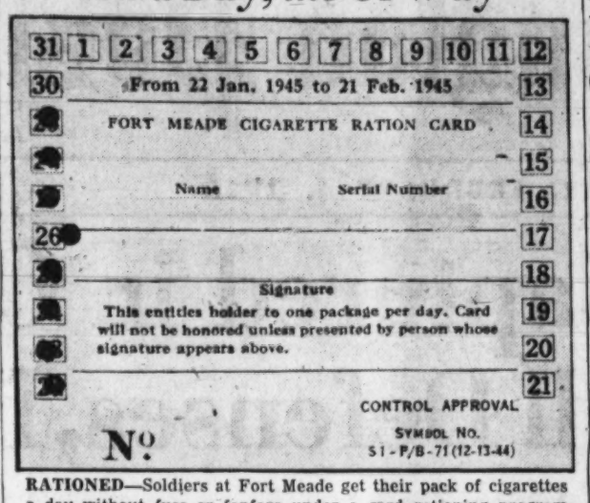
Squirrels on Cable Diet

Hernando, Miss. (U.P.).—Hernando's squirrels aren't co-operating in the nation's program of war conservation. Lately they have acquired a new diet—wire cables. On several occasions recently, they have put a number of telephones out of commission here by gnawing away the wires.

Certainly on Six Brothers

Boston (U.P.).—Asked to count off his servicemen brothers when he enlisted in the Navy, 17-year-old William H. Estano, seventh in a family of 20 to join the armed services, balked at the sixth name. After pondering several minutes, he blurted, "Everybody's got a right to be absent-minded!"

A Pack a Day, the GI Way



RATIONED—Soldiers at Fort Meade get their pack of cigarettes a day without fuss or fanfare under a card rationing program which went into effect December 21 and, according to GIs, works perfectly at any PX on the post. A soldier who fails to buy a pack one day can get two the next, but he can't buy ahead. Before adoption of this system, the men could buy up to a carton at a time—when there were any. The card above, with identification matter blocked out, shows how the system works

SURPLUS

From Page 1

which make it the disposal agency for this type of equipment. They were built originally under a Maritime contract for the Navy.

To put the floats into use as a floating pier or swimming float, the purchaser needs only to construct a wooden flooring over the top. A Maritime artist prepared a sketch to show how the oats would look with the flooring constructed to aid sales.

Designed for Troopships

The floats, each weighing 300 pounds, are 10 feet 2 inches long and 5 feet 6 inches wide, with a buoyancy of 1100 pounds, the Maritime Commission said. Included are a mast and two 5-foot wooden paddles. They were designed originally to be carried aboard troop transports for use in an emergency. Made of heavy galvanized steel, and divided into 30 watertight compartments, the floats are covered with heavy waterproofed canvas. Each float can accommodate an estimated 20 to 25 persons.

Commission officials are enthusiastic about the possibilities of using merchandising techniques to dispose of surplus property that might otherwise have to be scrapped.

No Auction Needed

Another advantage of merchandising, from the commission viewpoint, is that fixed prices for affected items can be established, making unnecessary auction sales and other methods of disposal which have been subject to criticism.

In setting the price for the rafts, maditime officials said that they considered the fact the boats could not all be sold in the San Francisco Bay area but would have to be marketed to purchasers throughout the United States.

The price was set on an "as is" basis, f.o.b. San Francisco. Information on the rafts and other Maritime Commission surplus property may be obtained from their surplus property office here, 14th st. and Park rd. nw.

WAR

From Page 1

three mile eastern strip of Belgium east and northeast of St. Vith, the last Belgian soil stil' in enemy hands, capturing three towns.

In southern Alsace, while Lieut. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's French First Army mopped up Colmar, other units swept south both east and west of the city 4 to 5 miles. Five or six more towns were liberated, and the once-strong German Colmar pocket appeared to be on the verge of collapse.

The United States Seventh Army in northern Alsace was likewise stepping up its assault, and drove the last resistance from Offendorf, 11 miles north of Strasbourg.

Seventh Occupies Rohrwiller

Three miles farther north and two miles from the Rhine, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's troops occupied Rohrwiller, virtually liquidating the Nazi corridor which once menaced Strasbourg from the north.

The Americans still were held up at Oberhoffen, 15 miles north of Strasbourg, where forces thrusting back across the Moder River were engaged in hard fighting for the third straight day.

Fighter bombers lashed at the Germans there and in southern Alsace.

The remainder of the western front was in an ominous lull except for the Third Army invasion of the Reich in the Moselle Valley between Luxembourg and the Saar. Here the Ninty-Fourth infantry division cleared the Campholz woods, three miles inside Germany.

Daliy News Magazine To Start in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Feb. 3 (AP).—Publication of "AM," a daily news magazine, will start March 5, J. A. Lazar, editor and publisher of Tap and Tavern, liquor industry journal now in its twelfth year, announced today.

Lazar said AM will feature a daily two-page news letter, news of all trades and general news, and that the magazine would receive United Press service. Page size of AM will be 9 by 12 inches, with four regular width news columns to a page, Lazar said. He announced the publication would be circulated to paid subscribers only.

Fire Razes Farmhouse

Purcellville, Va., Feb. 3.—Fire of undetermined origin last night destroyed the frame house belonging to Currell M. Piggott, situated 3 miles from Purcellville. The house was a part of the Taylor Mill property and a landmark in the county.

COLD

From Page 1

alone reported 20 more open hearth furnaces on the idle list, bringing their total to 50, and estimated a net loss of about 130,000 tons of steel to the war ecort.

The request of the Solid Fuels Administration that Pennsylvania hard-coal miners work yesterday, despite the fact that their contracts precluded overtime pay, met with "considerable response," a SFA official reported.

Union officials said that the men weer anxious to cooperate, but didn't want to establish any precedent for Saturday work at regular rates, especially since their idleness Monday—which brought about the pay dilemma—was caused by a shortage of transport, rather than any fault of the miners.

Stock Pile Shrinks

Earlier, Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced that coal consumption during December exceeded production by nearly 11 million tons, and said that inventories in the hands of industrial users and consumer suppliers alike were dangerously low. Total stocks dropped from 64 million tons on December 1 to 57 million tons a month later.

Soft coal production through Januray 27 this year fell more than four million tons below last year's figures, Ickes reported, with an estimated production loss of 380,000 tons during the final week alone. Anthracite production also dropped sharply. The decline was attributed mainly to shortage of railroad cars, since many of the mines have limited storage space within the pithead area.

Closing of Stores Asked

As a result of the coal situation, Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, yesterday issued a proclamation asking that stores, offices and places of amusement throughout the State adopt a five-day week until April 1. He recommended that Monday be adopted as a uniform closing day.

"Supplies of coal, gas and oil will be short all winter," he said. "Every means must be used to keep war production at a maximum and enable homes to maintain healthful temperatures."

While including schools, libraries and museums in the requested shutdown, Lausche indicated that it was up to individual publishers to decide whether their newspapers should join in the holiday.

Navy Transfers Wounded From Coast by Plane

San Francisco (U.P.).—Twice weekly Douglas flying ambulances leave the United States air station near here with Navy casualties bound for inland hospitals for special treatment, Navy public relations officers revealed.

Similar to the service given wounded in the front lines, the flying ambulances are staffed with a medical officer and five medical corpsmen, and equipped with stretchers and safety straps.

No ill effects have occurred from transferring patients by plane, according to Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Pollard (MC), USN Wing Medical Officer at the station. As the trip is speedy and comfortable the patient is saved a longer and harder trip by train.

Navy officials also estimate the air ambulances service saves expenses and makes a better utilization of persnnel. At the end of the trip the ship is quickly converted to the cargo type and valuable supplies flown back to the coast.

Transporting the patients by rail would involve chartering a special car, and the medical staff would be absent from their stations for as much as a week instead of approximately one day.

Farmer Becomes Millionaire in Minute

Rio de Janeiro (AP).—Manoel Moreira Dias received his first word of his father in seven years recently, and discovered he was a rich man.

A poor farmer, Manoel, now 36, saw an appeal to locate the sole heir of wealthy Bernardino Moreira da Silva, who had died here. Manoel was proclaimed owner of an estate reportedly in the millions of cruzeiros.

Loudoun Pastors Elect

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 3.—The Rev. E. Summers McGavock, of Lusketts, was elected president of the Loudoun County Ministerial Association for the coming year. The Rev. J. Manly Cobb, of Leesburg, was elected vice president and the Rev. H. A. White, also of Leesburg, secretary-treasurer.

Frances Nash, Pianist, Fond Of Belgian Art

The eminent pianist who will play with the National Symphony Orchestra at Constitution Hall tomorrow is a fresh-faced woman who has never gotten over her fondness for Belgian objects d'art, acquired when her husband was Military Attache in Brussels "years and years ago." Her husband, Brig. Gen. Edwin ("Pa") Watson, now is presidential secretary and personal aide.

NASH

Mrs. Watson, known to the music world as Frances Nash, whose concerts here and abroad have won enthusiastic acclaim, will be playing her fourth concert with Hans Kindler's orchestra here. She said yesterday audiences "show so clearly how much more appreciative of good music Washington has grown in the past five years."

"Much to the horror of my Kennedy-Warren neighbors—and my husband," she laughed, she has practiced for three Lours "every single morning since last August" the piece she is to perform tomorrow. It is De Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," chosen "because I wanted something musically interesting for both the orchestra and myself."

Her favorite recollections include the duets she used to play with Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Belgium in Brussels.

Tomorrow's will be her only concert here this season.

MANPOWER

From Page 1

final approval to the bill was made on his motion.

O'Mahoney explained that he was dissatisfied with the original committee amendment, which would vest powers in Byrnes to freeze workers in essential jobs and to assign nonessential workers to war jobs.

Johnson said the committee would have reported the bill out Friday after the vote if some members had not come in and said a high War Department spokesman had telephoned a request to disregard the written recommendation and leave placement powers in the hands of the local boards.

Angered by these tactics, Johnson left the committee yesterday and penciled off a statement for reporters.

"The War Department has sabotaged the work-or-jail bill," the statement said.

Majority Oppose Bill

"Officially and on the record they advocate that the powers under the bill be delegated to Mr. Justice Byrnes.

"In private contacts with Senators on the Military Affairs Committee they urged that these powers be placed under Selective Service.

"As a result, the Military Affairs Committee, which voted yesterday, 7 to 2, to report out the bill favorably, backed up todayy, and goodness knows when, if ever, the bill will now be reported out of committee.

"This is a good example of the dirty double-crossing that goes on in the executive departments of this Administration."

Johnson flatly declared that the majority of the committee is really opposed to the bill.

"The reason they're voting for it," he said, "is that the President, General Marshall, Admiral King, Jimmy Byrnes and other high officials of the Government say it is needed."

PACIFIC

From Page 1

meeting some resistance on its left flank but its main forces were moving ahead, with engineers working day and night to build pontoon bridges across the swamps and streams.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, Thirty-seventh commander, believed his men would win the race, saying "I know we can get through."

A United Press dispatch from the Thirty-seventh's front said the Japanese ordered civilians to evacuate Manila—the city's population had been swelled from 673,000 to 1,000,000 with the influx of war refugees—and roads leading northward from the city were clogged with weary natives.

The dispatch said that two columns of gray and white smoke rose 4000 feet over the city. They came from the railroad yards and dock areas, indicating the Japanese might have begun destroying military installations. It reported that only a few Japanese troops and Marines remained in the city.

Potato Weighs 7 Lbs.

Bonham, Tex. (U.P.).—Farmer Ernest Chaffin is exhibiting the "King of Sweet Potatoes." The yam weighs seven pounds and four ounces, and measuring 21½ inches around the short way and 26 inches the long way.

Alexandrians To Mark USO Service Today

An all-day program of activities has been planned today at the United Service Organizations Club, 1605 Cameron st., Alexandria, to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the founding of the USO for the Nation, it was announced yesterday by J. W. Bergthold, club director.

Following breakfast for service personnel at 9 a. m., church call will take place at 10. Open house is scheduled in the morning and afternoon for all interested civilians with a general invitation extended to the public by the staff and committee of management headed by the chairman, F. Clinton Knight of 314 Park rd., Alexandria.

Girls Service Organization members who assist with entertainment at various activities will be hostesses to conduct visitors through the club and explain the program conducted for service guests throughout the year.

A buffet supper will be held at 5:30 p. m. followed by a feature r ovie, "The Fallen Sparrow," starrin gMaureen O'Hara and John Garfield at 6:30 p. m. The formal evening program will begin at 7:30 p. m. when Kirk Wallace of the management committee will be master of ceremonies.

Invited to give addresses of welcome are Brig. Gen. Gordon R. Young, commanding general of Fort Belvoir, Mayor William T. Wilkins of Alexandria, Knight as chairman of the club committee, Commander Jones Cox of Alexandria's American Legion Post No. 24, and Miss Ruth Smith of the Girls Service Organization.

As a special feature, Mrs. Nancy Brock Newman of 404 Bashford la., Alexandria, who has been organizing square dancing on Friday nights at the USO, will appear in a solo performance of two modern dances to Brazilian music by the French composer, Milhaud. Playing the piano accompaniment will be the dancer's husband, Capt. William S. Newman, Army Air Corps, who is in the Air Intelligence at the Air Forces headquarters at Gravelley Point. He was formerly piano soloist with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.

Also on the USO celebration program will be music by teh Fort Belvoir "Castles on the Air" radio program band directed by Warrant Officer Jack Harper, and the premiere performance of an original song by Johnny Cox, Fort Belvoir soldier. A minstrel show staged by soldiers and members of the USO will close the program.

Tracing the history of the USO in Alexandria, Berthold said the first club was established in the Armory Hall, 210 S. Royal st., headquarters of the Virginia State Guard, until the new present building was completed. Attendance averages about 15,000 service men and women a month, he said.

Major Political Crisis Averted in Belgium Cabinet

Brussels, Feb. 3 (U.P.).—A major political crisis in Belgium was eased temporarily Friday when Socialist cabinet ministers withdrew their resignations to allow Premier Hubert Pierlot to defend his government in the Chamber of Deputies next Tuesday.

This move averted for the moment the fall of the Pierlot government, which earlier had sent its resignation to Prince Charles, regent of Belgium, who refused to accept it.

The central committee of the Socialist party last night voted a demand that the five Socialists in the cabinet resign as a protest against the Pierlot government's handling of food and coal supplies and its alleged delay in bringing to justice prominent Belgians who collaborated with the Germans. The Socialist ministers included Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak.

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The Casino
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Oscar Wilcox, Managing Director
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

Pfc. Carl Treiman, 20, husband of Mrs. Phyllis Ruby Treiman, 4-C Parkway rd., Greenbelt, Md.

Pvt. Francis J. Milne, husband of Mrs. Eleanor K. Milne, formerly of 3508 Clay st. ne.

Pvt. Jerome J. Knight, 24, husband of Mrs. Bonnie Knight, 3405 Otis st., Mount Rainier, Md.

Pvt. Leslie L. Burner, husband of Mrs. Ruby R. Burner, formerly of 2115 Pennsylvania ave. nw.

Pvt. John W. O'Daniel, jr., son of Mrs. Ruth B. O'Daniel, 3621 Newark st. nw.

Pvt. Stanley W. Watkins, 19, husband of Mrs. Charlotte E. Watkins, 19 Bridge st., Rockville, Md.

MISSING:

Pfc. Lowen D. Osburn, 24, husband of Mrs. Virginia G. Osburn, 1247½ Wisconsin ave. nw.

WOUNDED:

Staff Sergt. Louis Muse, 25, son of Mrs. Irving M. Wiser, 1117 Morse st. ne.

Sergt. Robert E. Kidwell, jr., 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Kidwell, sr., 2435 3d st. ne.

Pvt. Julius J. Nussbaum, 34, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nussbaum, 750 Princeton pl. nw.

Pvt. Tyrus Peele, 25, husband of Mrs. Helen Peele, 1706 Irving st. nw.

A Good Engineer, But He 'Gambled Too Far,' Lost Life

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Engineer Bruce Davis, 65, who died yesterday at Montgomery, W. Va., from injuries received Wednesday when the engine of the George Washington passenger train exploded, was, in the opinion of Chesapeake & Ohio Executive Vice President A. T. Lowmaster, a "competent engineer" who wanted to get his train through and "gambled too far."

Lowmaster, in a prepared statement, said Davis, who lived at Huntington, W. Va., was handling the train at zero temperature and stopped at Handley, W. Va., because the injectors which put water into the boiler were not working.

"He evidently had in mind that the mechanical forces would meet his train at Thurmond, W. Va. He was fighting to get water into the boiler and failed to act in time to dump the grates and will the fire. The engine exploded 1 mile east of Gauley, W. Va., in the New River gorge," Lowmaster said.

Lowmaster said that Davis was "a good, hard-hitting American who wanted to get his train to Hinton, which was his assignment. He knew what was going on. He gambled too far."

Auto Fumes Fatal

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 3.—Harlan Roe Steele, 17, of Milford, Del., was found dead in his parked automobile on Route 1 near Ladysmith, Caroline County, 18 miles south of here yesterday. Dr. John G. Broaddus, county coroner, said the youth died oc farbon monoxide gas from the engine of his car.

Auditor Criticizes 2 County Boards For Lump Expenses

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—State Auditor J. Gordon Bennett has issued a report on his audit of the boards of supervisors of Prince William and Cumberland counties in which he criticized the practice of the boards in granting lump sum appropriations for expenses of county officials.

Bennett, in his report on the audits of the books of the two counties, reminded the supervisors that the law authorizes the boards to make appropriations only for the payment of claims that actually exist and have been verified in detail.

The auditor said the Prince William board granted an appropriation of $1200 to the county's defense coordinator for emergency expenses and it was accounted for by vouchers filed with the board. A full accounting was indicated, Bennett stated, but he asked that hereafter adherence should be given to his interpretation of the statute forbidding lump sum appropriations to individuals.

A full accounting also was made of the funds in Cumberland county, the auditor said.

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Starring EDDIE BRACKEN with William Demarest
The screen's great new comedy finds of Paramount's "Miracle of Morgan's Creek" and "Hail the Conquering Hero"—now on the air. A whole half-hour of fun. Right after Edgar Bergen & Charlie McCarthy—same NBC station.
TUNE IN 8:30 P. M.—STATION WRC

Wallace Hurt By Demeanor At Hearing

By Bert Andrews

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In all that has been written about the Wallace-Jones fight one fact has been almost completely ignored and this is that the demeanor of Henry A. Wallace under fire played a large part in arousing Senate opposition to giving him the vast fiscal powers that were held by Jesse H. Jones.

The dictionary defines "demeanor" as: "Behavior, deportment, carriage, bearing, mien," and in Wallace's case the definition can be broadened to include the way he reads from a manuscript, the way he laughs, the way he combs his hair or leaves it tousled, depending upon the occasion, the way he talks when speaking extemporaneously, and the way he sits in a witness chair.

For the benefit of future historians who will want to know every last reason why a majority of the Senate felt uneasy about putting pursestrings in the Wallace fingers, it should be explained, then, that not everything that happened at the Senate Commerce Committee's hearing shows up in the transcript of the session.

According to Transcript

The transcript, at one point, reads as follows:

"Mr. Wallace.—'Let me put it this way, to sum it up in a nutshell, that if during the first 10 years of this century the present type of financing and the present taxation had been in effect it would have been impossible to have anything like the present automobile, the present electrical industry, the present chemical industry, and if we want in 1970 to have the Henry Fords and Edisons of 1945 to 1950 coming into flower it will be necessary to make possible a type of financing for small business which does not exist today.'

"Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R., Me.).—'That is rather a severe indictment of 12 years of this Administration, isn't it?'

"Mr. Wallace.—'I feel it is a severe indictment of the past 30 years.'

"Senator Brewster.—'We will take it all in.'" (He meant into consideration.)

Now, as this reporter saw it, the incident occured like this:

Senator Brewster said: "That is rather a severe indictment of 12 years of this Administration, isn't it?"

Wallace Laughs 40 Seconds

At Brewster's last word, Wallace began to laugh, Pro-Wallace onlookers might valiantly have defended the laugh as a warm-hearted chuckle. Strictly neutral observers would have described it as being, at best, a very nervous laugh. One anti-Wallace Senator said later, "Why, that man's got the damndest giggle I ever heard in my life. It gives me the shivers." After Wallace had been chuckling, laughing or giggling for perhaps 10 seconds, this reporter's eyes dropped to the second hand of his watch. Wallace continued chuckling, laughing or giggling for exactly 30 seconds more.

The record does not show, probably because the stenographer did not catch Brewster's words, that it was not until Brewster insisted on an answer by saying, "Well, isn't it?" That Wallace gave his answer—that he regarded it as "a severe indictment of the past 30 years." Nor does the record show that the faces of some of the Senators as Wallace laughed were a strange study of men who just didn't understand Wallace, who regarded him as a strange man who did not measure up to, or down to, their standards of "normalcy," who couldn't quite figure out why Wallace should have thought Senator Brewster's question funny enough to evoke 30 or 40 seconds of mirth. Nor does the record show that Senator Brewster's expression, as he said, "we will take it all in," seemed to imply, "Well, maybe this man's got something on the ball but what it is, is beyond me."

Wallace Fumbles Cues

The Transcript, at another point, reveals that Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), very much a Wallace man, asked questions designed to give Wallace a chance to show that he had founded a profitable seed corn business and therefore had as good grounds as anyone else to say that he knew how to run a business. The Transcript goes on:

"Mr. Wallace—'Last year this company sold more than $4,000,000 worth of seed corn. I resigned as president of the concern when I came to Washington, and shortly thereafter I got my brother into the business. Last night he called me up to wish me luck at the hearing this morning, and I asked just out of curiosity how much money the concern owed the banks at the present time and was told it was $800,000. Of course, if the sales of corn go well between now and next May, all of that money will be paid off. Last year, I believe, they borrowed something like one million dollars. They have always paid off the money they borrowed at the banks."

What the transcript does not show is that Mr. Wallace, in the minds of some of the Senators, did not make the very point he was trying to make—that the concern was a going one. Nor does it show that, because of lack of clarity on Wallace's part, the impact on some of the Senators was that reflected by one who said later, "Was he trying to show that the criterion of success is how much one can go into hock to the banks for?"

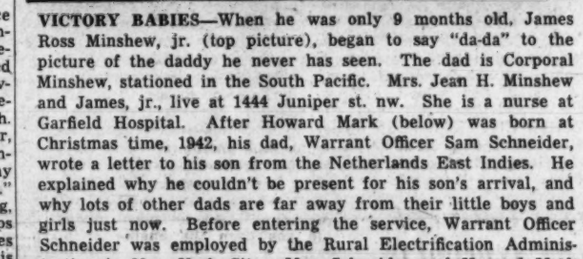
Here are some of the other things that the transcript does not show: That Wallace read his prepared statement, which was a thoroughly lucid presentation of his economic and political philosophy, in a manner that seemed to some of the Senators to be, to say the least, uninspired; that he startled some of them by appearing with his hair slicked down for the first time within their memory; that he sometimes slouched in the witness chair in a way that took him too far from the microphones.

And topping all of the things that the transcript does not show are these facts:

That few of the Senators on either side of the aisle feel that they really know Wallace or understand what is going on in his mind.

That this feeling is so pronounced that some of them say, in private, that even if they subscribed completely to all the economic and political views of Wallace, they still would balk, because of an indescribable feeling of uneasiness, at designating him as the instrument to carry out that program.

Their Daddies Went Westward



VICTORY BABIES—When he was only 9 months old, James Ross Minshew, jr. (top picture), began to say "da-da" to the picture of the daddy he never has seen. The dad is Corporal Minshew, stationed in the South Pacific. Mrs. Jean H. Minshew and James, jr., live at 1444 Juniper st. nw. She is a nurse at Garfield Hospital. After Howard Mark (below) was born at Christmas time, 1942, his dad, Warrant Officer Sam Schneider, wrote a letter to his son from the Netherlands East Indies. He explained why he couldn't be present for his son's arrival, and why lots of other dads are far away from their little boys and girls just now. Before entering the service, Warrant Officer Schneider was employed by the Rural Electrification Administration in New York City. Mrs. Schneider and Howard Mark live at 905 1st st. nw.

Taxpayers Urged To File W-2 Slips Before March 15

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Virginians who plan to file their 1944 income tax returns on their withholding tax receipts, were urged today by N. B. Early, jr., deputy collector of internal revenue, to get the W-2 slips in the mail immediately.

"Please don't carry these tickets around in your pockets until the March 15 deadline rush," Early asked.

He said that about 650,000 returns are expected from Virginia taxpayers, with about 450,000 using the W-2 form and about 200,000 using the 1040 forms.

The only thing the taxpayer must do with the W-2 slip is to fill in a few lines and drop it in the mail, without money, to the collector, who will figure the tax and mail the taxpayer either a bill for taxes due or a refund for taxes overpaid during last year.

Mistrial Is Declared In Va. Slaying Case

Wise, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—A mistrial wsa ordered yesterday when a Wise County circuit court jury was unable to agree on a verdict in the case of Mrs. Nell Jessie Thomas, 31, mother of two children who was charged with slaying her husband in Appalachia October 29. The trial had opened Thursday.

Mrs. Thomas testified yesterday tht sahe fired three pistol shots into her husband, Burean Thomas, a coal miner, when he made a motion as if to strike her with a bottle. She testified that she armed herself with the pistol following threats of her husband to kill her.

New Bank Head Named

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Feb. 3. Former State Senator J. A. Proctor was named president of Citizens National Bank at the annual organizatoin session of the board yesterday. W. Jack Hunter was named vice president and G. D. Rice cashier.

Hero Son's Medals Presented Mother In Md. Hospital

Frederick, Md., Feb. 3 (AP).—The Frederick City Hospital was the scene today of the presentation of an Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters to the mother of a missing Frederick County flyer—and the mother, suffering from serious burns, now has no doubts about her recovery.

When Third Service Command headquarters in Baltimore heard that Mrs. Elsie M. Mullinix, of Lewisdale, was in a critical condition, a special officer was dispatched to the hospital with the awards for her son, Staff Sergt. William C. Trout, reported missing since December 4, 1943, in the southwest Pacific.

Mrs. Mullinix was burned January 13 when her stove exploded. Hospital attaches said her condition remained serious but she was responding favorably to treatment.

Weaver Is Indorsed For Va. Senate Race

Harrisonburg, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Democratic chairmen from four counties and the City of Harrisonburg met at Sperryville yesterday and indorsed Delegate Russell M. Weaver of this city as the Democratic nominee for the State Senate in the March 6 special election.

The statement issued by the chairmen said there were no other candidates who had filed and Weaver was declared the nominee. Jacob A. Garber of Harrisonburg is the Republican nominee.

Signing the declaration were Chairmen James H. Fletcher, Rappahannock; Ward Swank, Rockingham; Carroll E. Beach, Page; John W. Downing, Warren, and K. C. Moore, Harrisonburg.

Wac Learns to Pilot M-4 Tank at Camp Lee

Camp Lee, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—A Wac who can pilot an M-4 tank was among the graduates of the noncommissioned officers course at the Quartermaster School here today. The tank-driving Wac, Staff Sergt. Frances Bernis, qualified as driver of an M-4 while serving as supply sergeant at the Armored Forces Replacement Training Center, Fort Knox, Ky. She says she "knocked down a few trees, which I wasn't supposed to do," while taking this special instruction, but otherwise "found it almost as easy as driving a car."

V-Egg Is Found

Winchester, Va., Feb. 3.—Even the hens know the war news is good again. Robert E. Nutter came to town yesterday exhibiting an egg with a distinct V maked on one end.

FOLLIARD

From Page 1

However, she is confronted by an alliance that has great superiority both on the ground and in the air.

General Eisenhower, it can now be stated, commands more than three million troops—American, British and French. How many of these are in combat outfits, and can thus be hurled against the Siegfried Line and the fortifications of the Rhine, is a military secret. But this much can be said: the number is greater than it has ever been before. In Prime Minister Churchill's words, Eisenhower has "more than replaced every loss he has sustained."

Meantime, the prisoner of war scoreboard in supreme headquarters shows that the number of Germans captured in the west since D-Day has passed well beyond the 800,000 mark. How many Germans have been killed or wounded in the same period can only be conjectured.

Supplies Pour In

As for Allied supplies, these are now pouring onto the continent from several great ports, notably Antwerp and Marseilles. Lieut Gen. Brehon Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces, who passed through here recently, said that there was enough materiel on hand to start a major offensive.

With the passing of the worst winter months, and some of the most fiendish weather Europe has ever known, Eisenhower will be able once more to go all out with the terrific air power that has been built up over here. No commander was ever more air-minded. In the midst of the Battle of France on September 3, he wrote to Gen. H H. Arnold, commanding general of the U. S. Army Air Forces:

"The basic conception underlying this campaign was that possession of an overpowering air force made feasible an invasion that would otherwise be completely impossible.

Air Has Done All

"The air has done everything we asked. It has practically destroyed the German air force. It disrupted communications, it neutralized beach defenses and it has been vitally helpful in accomplishing breakthroughs by ground forces.

"While all this has been done the strategic forces have been committed to the greatest extent possible on strategic targets and have succeeded in preventing substantial rehabilitation of German industry and oil production."

General Eisenhower could add now that American air power also played a vital role in the Battle of the Bulge, first by spotting the Germans and knocking out their tanks and trucks and, second, by isolating the battle area and thus denying them food fuel and munitions.

He might note further that Allied air blows in the west have been a great boon to the Russians in the east. Stalin's warriors have had to face a Luftwaffe that is only a fragment of what it might have been. And, thanks to the attacks on the German arsenal and oil plants, Russians have had to contend with an enemy who has far fewer tanks than might otherwise have been the case, and probably half as much oil and gasoline.

'Ike' Not Carefree

A word about General Eisenhower as he heads into what probably will be the climactic phase of the war. The impression one gets of him from afar can be misleading.

To almost everybody over here—including the GI's who write stories and headlines for The Stars and Stripes—he is "Ike." His photographs, for the most part, show him with a wide grin. The result is a mental picture that is not quite accurate.

The men who call him Ike are, with a very few exceptions, men who always addressed him so—his classmate of West Point days, Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley (who in turn is called "Brad"); Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz ("Tooey"); Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers ("Jake"); Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton ("Georgie"), and Capt. Harry Butcher, USNR, his aide and a friend of 19 years. Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, a comrade-in-arms since North African days, also calls him "Ike," and in turn is called "Monty."

To nearly everybody else, the supreme commander is "General" or "Sir."

Map in His Mind

He doesn't grin nearly as much as his photographs would indicate, but when he does it would be a solemn person indeed who didn't grin back.

He is a "stout Cortez" type of man, with a reddish complexion, lively blue eyes, a growing bald spot, and a granite jaw. His hands are unusually large, and on a finger of his left hand he wears a ring—probably a class ring.

His mind, to hear him talk, is a gigantic map that extends from Prestwick, Scotland, to the French Riviera, and then across the Atlantic to Washington and on out to the war factories of California.

He thinks with a terrific intensity and completeness, and talks the same way. The war is always with him, even in his sleep. Frequently some problem he has taken to bed with him will wake him up after only a few hours slumber. When this happens, the general picks up one of his "Westerns" and reads until he is asleep again.

He smokes a cigarette first thing in the morning, which is supposed to be bad for you, but doesn't seem to have hurt the general, who is in fine shape. He eats breakfast at 7:30 o'clock and later on holds a meeting of his staff. After that he will get on the telephone and talk to his field generals, Bradley, Montgomery and Devers. He thus gets a first-hand picture of the front from the North Sea to the Swiss border.

General's Life Rigid

Eisenhower carries on a considerable correspondence, and sometimes goes to great pains to answer the letter of some anxious mother. All of his letters are dictated with one exception. He keeps a pad on his desk and whenever he gets a chance—which is two or three times a week—writes a pen-and-ink letter to "Mamie" (Mrs. Eisenhower) in Washington.

The General's life is pretty rigid. For example, he never goes out in the evenings, but has a few friends in for dinner and, possibly, bridge. The reason he doesn't go out is this: He can't very well eat at one officers' mess without eating at others; so he goes to none. He will not go to a restaurant because he doesn't like to attract attention. When it is all over, there is no danger that "Cafe Society" will get him.

Four full-length biographies have been written of Eisenhower. His photographs are all over Paris. Somewhere, no doubt, painters and sculptors have marked him as an objective, just as they once did Foch and Pershing. But the General, his close friends say, has never quite grasped the idea that he is a world figure.

Toured Ardennes Front

He has two headquarters—his main one and an advanced headquarters nearer the front. He travels there by plane when the weather is good, otherwise by car.

During the fighting in the Ardennes Forest, the general made a trip all along the front, visiting Montgomery, Bradley and Devers. He likes to do this; but he realizes that it is best for him to be at his main headquarters, because here he is in a better position to make decisions.

General Eisenhower had hoped that the Waterloo which he now seeks to inflict on Von Rundstedt would come in '44. That it didn't has been ascribed to many things—to the fact that Patton and others "ran out of gas"; to the tenacity of the Germans in holding on to St. Nazaire and other ports which we needed for supplies; to the enemy's use of the defenses, first, of the Maginot Line and then of the Siegfried Line, and to the onset of winter and the slow-down that this necessarily imposed on a highly mobile army.

Our Losses Had Effect

All these were important factors, true enough. But there were others, and it appears to this reporter that two of them need stressing.

1. Eisenhower's armies, in their sweep across France to the German frontier, had to pay a price—a heavy price. Our combat losses, it has since been disclosed, exceeded the estimates. The thing that enthralled most of us was the 60-mile-a-day advance that was made in some sectors. So thrilling was this that we might have overlooked some of the heavy battles that were taking place at the same time in other sectors. There were some 15 or 18 of them. The fighting at Mons, for example, was hardly noticed, but 17,000 Germans were captured there and 2000 killed. This was not achieved without losses on the Allied side. Our forces, when they finally reached the German border, were like a football player who makes a 93-yard run, is tackled, and hasn't got quite enough left to make those other 7 yards.

2. The Germans, with their usual Teutonic efficiency, did a remarkable job of making up for their enormous losses. The comb-out of German manpower was total—utterly so. Into the Volksturm and Volksgrenadier divisions (so-called "people's" outfits) they put letter carriers, policemen, sailors and tens of thousands who theretofore had been classified as unfit. Some of them, when captured up in the Ardennes, were found to be bald-headed cripples or paralytics.

Cripples Can Shoot

This, surely, was ironic. That the Nazis, who had prated about a master race and who in 1940 described their conquerors as "tawny young lions," should have to employ such wrecks as these—well, it was one for the book, a spectacle to bring smiles.

The Americans who had to face these Sad Sacks up in the Ardennes, however, saw nothing funny about them. They discovered that they could shoot, sometimes very well. In fact, they had proof of it in the number of their buddies who were killed or wounded.

An American colonel, talking about the amusement that these Germans had aroused at a distance, said:

"The trouble with us is, we still think of soldiers as gladiators. This is all wrong, especially in modern war. You don't have to be an Adonis to hand shells into an artillery piece, or to help with a machine gun or a mortar.

"These Germans are doing the very thing that we once thought might have to be done by the British Home Guards. Still, for some reason, we can't take them seriously. I'll admit that they are not in the same class with our boys or with their own SS troops. But when a German officer assigns them to a position and gives them something to shoot with, look out!"

'Experts' Here, Too

In the eight weeks this reporter has been over here, part of the time at the front and part in Paris, he has heard just as much taproom experting as he ever heard in the National Press Club in Washington.

Where Eisenhower made his mistake, you hear, was in bringing all of his armies up to the German frontier at one time, and then attacking all along the line. What he should have done (a pencil and a tablecloth come into play at this point) was to pick one spot and then send one gigantic column crashing through it. The same fellow who makes this argument may, a little later in the night, offer a toast to the Russians, forgetting that they employed the same tactical plan as Eisenhower—that is, attacks on a broad front, hammering away until they found a weak spot and then pouring in reserves.

The one difference in the talk over here is that it reflects a greater respect for the German army. All who have ever gone up against them—Americans, British or French—say they are very, very good. Yet when the conversation gets around to why we are not in Berlin, hardly anybody remembers that the Germans are at least partly to blame. The tendency is to seek for the reasons wholly on our side.

Name Means 'Iron Ax'

A parable seems to be in order. In a section of Washington known as Foggy Bottom, the boys used to be very pugnacious. They had good mothers and most of them went to Sunday school. Just the same they liked to fight, and if they weren't actually fighting then they were talking about fighting. It used to go like this:

First boy—"I'm going to punch you right in the nose."

Second boy—"Yeah, and what am I going to be doing all that time?"

The Germans are hardly ever idle when the nose-punching gets going. Last summer, it might be recalled, they stopped the Russians dead in their tracks before Warsaw, just as later they stopped our troops on their western border.

The prospect for the future has been envisioned by Mr. Churchill. This and other fronts, he said, will be kept "in constant flame until the climax is reached." Meantime, the enemy might bear in mind that Eisenhower, in German, means "iron ax."

Slot-Machine Pay-Off Nets Fine at Laurel

Fine of $75 and costs was imposed on Leavitt H. Binkley, 40, of University Park, Md., proprietor of the Main Street Drug Store yesterday by Judge Walter L. Green in Laurel Police Court.

Binkley, convicted of maintaining a slot machine which paid off in cash at the drug store, was arrested by Prince Georges County Detectives Richard A. Pearson and E. C. Cissel.

James Noone, 32, of Easton, Pa., was held for action of the Prince Georges grand jury yesterday by Judge Alan Bowie in Upper Marlboro, Md. Police Court on charges of larceny of $41 from Mrs. Sally Sweeney of Upper Marlboro.

Lester B. Thompson of Arlington, Va., was fined $100 on charges of reckless driving. A charge of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor was nolle prossed upon motion of State's Attorney A. Gwynn Bowie.

Navy Says Japs MayHaveRepaired DamagedWarships

A Navy spokesman said Friday that most of the Japanese warships damaged in the battle of the Philippines, October 23-27, may now have been repaired and made ready for a possible new effort at intervention in the Philippine campaign.

"However," he declared, "the Japanese fleet was reduced to the size of an American task force in that battle, and is not a match for the United States forces that would be arrayed against it."

The Navy spokesman disclosed that revised figures indicate 23 to 25 Japanese warships were definitely destroyed in the Philippines battle — three battleships, four aircraft carriers, six heavy cruisers, three to four light cruisers, seven to eight destroyers.

More Japanese vessels have been sunk or damaged in the Pacific since the first battle of the Philippines on June 19, 1944, than in the two and a half years of war before that date.

The Navy reported yesterday that 911 enemy ships have been sunk since June 19, against 871 prior to that date.

WLB Asked to Hike Pay of 38,000 Auto Workers in Detroit

Immediate and future merit wage increases averaging 5 cents and ranging from 2 to 9 cents an hour for 38,000 Detroit area automotive maintenance workers has been recommended to the War Labor Board by the public member of the Detroit Regional WLB.

The plan, was interpreted in board circles as granting General Motors and Chrysler employes an immediate raise of about 5 cents with adjustments to come later for workers in Packard, Murray, and Hudson plants.

Industry and labor members on the regional board filed separate dissenting reports. The former declared any change in existing rates cannot be justified under stabilization principles. The labor members said the unions are offered "an empty basket." The national board has yet to pass on the case.

The WLB was also disclosed Friday as having started consideration of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) demand for a general increase for 300,000 employes in more than 70 General Motors plants. A three-man panel recommended against granting this increase.

Senate to Get Plane Theft Bill

Signs of the Times Department: Legislation to put the FBI on the trail of aircraft thieves will be acted upon soon by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Chairman Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), said yesterday.

The bill under consideration will amend the Motor Vehicle Act to make it a Federal offense to transport stolen aircraft in interstate or foreign commerce. McCarran contended that since "we are entering an air age," owners of planes should have the same protection as owners of automobiles.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Congress Grabs Lead In Reorganization

REORGANIZATION: The Government planners appear to have missed the boat again. Now Congress has taken the lead in Government reorganization and any move by the President to recapture the initiative will be fought bitterly. That's clear from what has been happening on Capitol Hill in the past couple of weeks. And Administration people are worried. The George Bill that would separate RFC and the lending agencies from Commerce was the first blow. Now GOP leaders in the House will seek to make the bill even more restrictive, to prevent any important agency from being transferred to the Commerce Department. Meantime, there's a solid move on in the Senate to make Rural Electrification Administration independent of Agriculture and to place it under a three-man board.

KLUTTZ

All this comes at a time when the Administration is getting set to ask Congress for even greater powers to reorganize executive agencies. But the Congress appears ready to shoot in the opposite direction—to restrict the President's reorganization power instead of expanding it. The Overman Act of 1917, which was re-enacted in December, 1941, gives FDR broad authority to shift Federal agencies, but any moves made under it are effective only for the duration and six months and they must be undone after that time. Federal Loan was transferred to Commerce; Coast Guard to Navy, and National Housing was set up under the act. But they aren't permanent and the reorganizers believe the President must be given authority to recommend permanent changes with Congress holding the veto power.

It's reported that a draft of the President's recent message to Congress urged that he be given the power to make permanent transfers. However, it was stricken out and it's said that the President plans to request the authority after V-E Day. Now it may be too late and Congress may insist that it legislate each transfer piecemeal. And if the President's war powers are restricted the general blueprint of the reorganizers will be upset. Even before Henry Wallace was considered for Commerce, it was generally agreed that the department would be built up after the war; that it would be given the job of liquidating the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, and some of the work of the Coordinator of InterAmerican Affairs. Some people would like to see the Foreign Economic Administration and the Smaller War Plants Corporation moved to Commerce after V-E Day.

HEAT: It is impossible to keep the temperature at 68 degrees in all Federal offices during working hours as ordered by FDR. This is the sum and substance of a report released today by W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings. The report concedes that some offices in the same building will be overheated while others will be icy. This condition, the report says, is due to technical difficulties, "some of them almost insuperable." Offices near the heating plant will remain warm even when the heat is shut off; others will get chilly. The lack of personnel also is blamed by PBA for the varying temperatures in Federal offices. Meantime, employes are complaining about cold offices and many are going about their duties in sweaters and coats. PBA promises to do the best it can.

Employes in the Office of Engineers, War Department, sent the President a birthday card with $150 in war stamps as a contribution to the mile-of-dimes fund. In all, War employes contributed nearly $15,000 . . . UNRRA Staff Society will meet February 13 in the Interior Auditorium to elect a president from among Robert Huang, Eugene Sergeev and Frank Munk . . . The Navy reports that intermediate paternmakers at the Navy Yard have been given a raise in base pay of from $1.19 to $1.38 per hour since the war. It has several petitions to raise salaries for yard employes. However, the Navy must follow the wage stabilization policy laid down by the War Labor Board.

The USO celebrates its fourth anniversary today. It has 17 clubs here and they're open to Government girls and warworkers as well as men and women in the armed services. Available at the clubs are recreation rooms, dances, kitchen and sewing facilities, and courses in cooking, sewing, languages, arts and craft . . . WPB topped the list of 15 large agencies in the recent Sixth War Loan drive. It sold 203 per cent of its quota . . . The AFGE, AFL employe union, supports some of the recommendation made by the Ellender Committee and it will urge improvements in the employe grievance system, a promotions from within policy, and the protection of seniority rights . . . Federal Diary of the Air, today at 11:30 a. m. over WRC.

Freed Jap Captive From Berkley Springs

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Feb. 3 (Spl.).—Pfc. Robert S. Unger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira S. Unger of this city, disclosed as one of the prisoners released from Prison No. 1 at Cabanatuan on Luzon in a Ranger raid, Tuesday night, was inducted May 13, 1941, from this county, and landed in the Philippines about October 1 of the same year. He was assigned to Camp Statsenburg, on Bataan.

Only recently his parents—who were advised Thursday night by the War Department of the release of their son—had two cards from him, saying he was all right and hoped to see them soon. He is about 24.

New Utility Official

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 3.—A. J. Young, who has been superintendent of the Petersburg District of the Virginia Electric & Power Co., for 9 years, will arrive here Monday to become superintendent of the Fredericksburg District. He will succeed Ray C. Hopkins, who was transferred from here to the Arlington District.

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TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Antwerp Kept For Allies by Belgian Group

Brussels, Feb. 3 (AP).—Now it can be told that Belgium's secret army kept the Germans from destroying the all-important Port of Antwerp—a military mystery hitherto unexplained to the public.

It was the secret army's 500 sabotage teams disguised as innocent bicyclists who blew up bridges, pumping stations and junctions and carpeted highways with nails and foiled a mass German retreat from Belgium before the Allied onslaught last summer.

The man who organized the sabotage told today how he did it under the nose of the Gestapo.

Known only as "Le Pelerin" (The Pilgrim), he had the hazardous job of maintaining contact, distributing maps, diagrams and samples of explosives.

A special antidestruction command was stationed in Antwerp. Its job was to sabotage German plans to wreck the port facilities.

"When British tanks came to Antwerp they were merely a spearhead—they crossed Antwerp, but did not stop," Le Pelerin said.

"The secret army held off the Germans five or six hours until the main British force arrived—five or six hours that the Germans had counted on for destroying the port.

"The secret army succeeded in preventing the Germans from sinking blockships where they wanted to and today Antwerp Harbor is ope nand working for the Allies."

The secret army had several sections besides the sabotage wing. There were forces which collected weapons dropped by Allied planes and detachments of guerilla fighters.

"Le Pelerin's" sabotage section had one team for each mission—one team to a bridge or a pumping station.

Men were planted in the Ministry of Public Works, where they brazenly copeid diagrams and specifications on bridges, telephone cables, junctions, railroad clog points and other targets.

From March until June, "Le Pelerin," looking like a professor or a doctor, with a briefcase slung over his bicycle, went into the provinces and established contact with the chiefs of the local teams.

"The dangerous part was contacting the teams," he said. "This was done through a secret line of communication. Had I ever spoken the pasword to the wrong man I wouldn't be here today.

"We got daily reports on results on railroads by having a man stationed in railroad headquarters, which had to have daily reports to operate.

"Of 95 railway bridges attacked, we had 116 successes—more success than targets because in some instances a target would be blown up, rebuilt, then blown up again."

"Le Pelerin" presented this picture of other targets: Highway bridges, 12 targets, 12 successes; pumping stations, 73 targets, 87 successes; turntables, 29 and 35; waterlocks, 14 and 17.

'Grand Council' Outcome Seen In Big 3 Parley

London, Feb. 3 (AP).—The victory and peace deliberations of the Allied "Big Three" are believed here to include creation of a grand conciliation council to settle political and economic problems and prevent disagreement among the Allies on European policy.

The urgency for such organization has been underlined by admitted policy disagreements between Britain and the United States on Greece and Italy and the separate views of the Soviet Union and the British and Americans on the Polish question.

In this connection, the "Big Three" also are reported considering a proposal for a quarterly meeting of their foreign ministers to effect closer liaison.

Such meetings were proposed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Commons last December when Anglo-American relations were at their lowest point of the war.

The grand council idea is more significant from the American viewpoint, since both Secretary of State Stettinius and Presidential adviser Harry Hopkins recently have made it clear that the United States intends to take a firm hand in European affairs.

The meeting place of the "Big Three" still was one of the most-guarded secrets of the war, a contrast to the previous gathering when word "leaked" that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin were meeting at Teheran.

The German radio reported that the current meeting had started at the Romanian Black Sea port of Constanta and attempted to bolster the Reich's homefront against a "surrender now" demand from the heads of the Allied states.

The Germans were told to expect a "sensational declaration" from the meeting which would be aimed at shattering the nation's morale and were warned against "seemingly innocent phrases" promising a soft peace.

Six D. C. Soldiers Spent Yule at Sea

Six Washington members of the Twenty-fifth (Tropic Lightning) Division spent Christmas and New Year's Day afloat with the convoy steaming toward Luzon, a delayed dispatch from General MacArthur's front revealed yesterday.

They are Lieut. Col. John W. Ferris, 2938 Bellevue terrace; First Lieut. Richard P. Smead, 3706 Fordham rd. nw.; Staff Sergt. Lester D. Ketterman, 404 G st. ne.; Technician (fifth grade) Louis B. Bayly, 1448 Park rd. nw.; Pfc. Lacy W. Adcox, 426 13th st. ne.

Court Asks Owner To Explain Prize Cat's Love Affairs

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 3 (U.P.).—Mrs. Dorothy K. Hall of Newton, Mass., must show cause Friday why her tomcat should be permitted love affairs with females of inferior social standing.

Mrs. Christina J. Came of Needham, appealed to Middlesex Superior Court to do something about Mrs. Hall's cat.

Mrs. Came said she agreed to a mating of her prize cat "Tavi Wat," with Mrs. Hall's Burmese "Soo Soo." The male offspring were to be given to Mrs. Came "to protect the strain."

Three of the young were males, Mrs. Came said, but she only received two of them.

Her petition contended that all her "time and expense would be lost if the cat is bred with another of inferior quality."

The court asked Mrs. Hall to explain why it shouldn't issue an order restraining her cat.

State Dept. Terms to Nazis 'Less Drastic'

By H. R. Shackford
United Press Staff Writer

The State Department is preparing what it regards as hard, realistic and practicable peace terms for Germany, it was said last night.

These plans, it was learned, contemplate that Germany's war potential must be destroyed or at least rigidly controlled; that its standard of living must not be allowed to improve faster than that of any neighbor states which were ravished by the Nazis, and that Germany should help reconstruct Europe to the maximum of its ability.

Coincidentally, it was confirmed here that the Big Three leaders are expected to give quick, formal approval to armistice terms for Germany which have been prepared by the European Advisory Commission.

May Make Some Changes

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Marshal Joseph Stalin may find it necessary to make some changes, but it is anticipated that their approval of the terms to be handed the German high command when and if the Nazis surrender unconditionally will be more or less routine.

Members of the Advisory Commission drafted the proposals after consultation with their respective leaders.

The controversy in this country over a "soft" or a "hard" peace for Germany reached a climax last fall when the so-called Morgenthau Plan was publicized. Compared with some proposals of the Morgenthau Plan—such as the flooding of all German coal mines—it might be said that the State Department's ideas are less drastic.

Coal Vital to France

But it was pointed out they also were believed to be far more realistic. For example, most of the nations surrounding Germany are dependent upon her for coal. France, always deficient in coal, could hardly be expected to agree to the flooding of German mines, her main source of supply.

Political decisions may decide the future of German industry. If the Rhine Basin, including the Ruhr and the Saar are internationalized, as the French and others demand, and if Silesia is given to Poland as compensation for lost Eastern territories, virtually all of Germany's industrial areas would be out of her hands.

McCormack Urges Foes Be Punished For Home Crimes

House Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts called last night for the trial and punishment of Nazis and Japanese guilty of persecutions "in their own country or in conquered lands."

In a statement he said:

"Those persons in Nazi Germany or in imperialistic Japan who are responsible for the persecution, injury and death of innocent people should not be coddled after the war is over. They should be tried and punished in accordance with the deeds they have committed. Justifiable vindictiveness is a human policy that is consistent

Final Youth Week Program Today

Youths of all races will worship side by side at 6 p. m. today during the final National Youth Week program at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 13th st. and New York ave. nw.

Theme of the program will be "One Over All the Earth." Washington youth leaders will speak, among them Miss Barbara Fry, James Huddleson, Larry Day, George Kan, Zadie Chappelle and John Kitasako.

Diaper Committee Named by OPA; No Promises Made

To give the diaper trade the prominence it now merits—due to the textile shortage and a record number of babies—OPA yesterday announced formation of a Nursery Products, Birdseye and Gauze Diapers Industry Advisory Committee.

Heretofore, diapers have been represented by a subcommittee of the Cotton Weavers Industry Advisory Committee. Officials warned the new status will not necessarily mean any more diapers, but is an indication the problem is receiving careful attention.

FRENCHMAN FLEES—With all his possessions loaded into a covered wagon, a French farmer leads a team of oxen away from his home to escape a German shelling of his town located in the northern sector of the west front.

U. S. Pilots See Red-Nazi Duel Across Oder

U. S. Eighth Air Force Headquarters, Britain, Feb. 3 (U.P.).—American fighter pilots flew to the Oder River 30 and 40 miles east of Berlin today to watch an artillery duel raging across the stream and Russian armies battling for a crossing.

The Russians appeared to be firing 10 shots for every one which answered from the German guns on the Berlin side of the winding river, the last natural barrier between the Red Army and the German capital.

Pilots reported that the Russians had pushed to the river bank, and their guns seemed to extend back many miles, all blinking at the German side. They saw long columns of civilian refugees, on foot and in vehicles, crowding the streets of communities between the river and Berlin.

The pilots were part of the escort for the 1000 U. S. Eighth Air Force heavy bombers which attacked the refugee-crowded capital.

"We swept about 30 miles east of Berlin and could see the Oder about 10 miles off to the right," said Maj. Robert D. Long, Coral Gables, Fla.

'I'm Married—What About It?' Flynn Says

Hollywood, Feb. 3 (AP).—Errol Flynn's studio issued a statement today on his behalf saying: "Sure, I'm married."

The statement, received by Warner Brothers by telephone from the actor, said:

"What's all the commotion about? Sure, I'm married, and I like it, and it's nobody's business but ours."

Flynn, who arrived in New York yesterday from Mexico, was noncommital about his reported marriage to Nora Eddington, 20-year-old former cigar counter girl in the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice, who reported the birth of a child in Mexico City January 10 to herself and Flynn.

The actor's statement as made public today did not name his wife. Miss Eddington's father, Jack Eddington, a Navy chief yeoman and former sheriff's secretary, said last Tuesday that the couple married in Acapulco, Mexico, in August, 1943.

Flynn met Miss Eddington, friends said, during his trial in February, 1943, on charges of statutory rape, of which he was acquitted. She joined him in Mexico the following August for a vacation which her mother, Mrs. Becky Eddington, said she spent as the guest of a countess friend of the actor.

Flynn was previously wedded to Actress Lili Damita, from whom he was divorced in 1942 after nearly seven years of marriage. Their son, Sean Leslie Flynn, then 2, was awarded to the custody of his mother.

Lublin Group Assumes Polish Rule in Warsaw

London, Feb. 3 (AP).—The Lublin Polish provisional government has arrived in Warsaw "for permanent work," the Moscow radio announced today.

The broadcast, quoting a Tass message from Warsaw dated yesterday, said that President Boleslaw Bierut, Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski and Vice Premiers Wladislaw Gomolka and Stanislaw Janusz and reached the Polish capital accompanied by other ministers and "leading figures of the state apparatus."

Msgr. Donahue Named Auxiliary to Spellman

Vatican City, Feb. 3 (U.P.).—Msgr. Joseph Donahue, vicar of New York, has been appointed by Pope Pius as Auxiliary Bishop to Archbishop Francis Spellman with the title of Bishop of Emmaus, it was announced today.

Italian POWS Prove Big Aid To War Effort

By International News Service

The War Department yesterday credited Italian service units, composed of Italian prisoners of war in the United States, with contributing six million man days of work to the American war effort during the past six months.

Organized early last year, the Italian service units, to which only non-Fascists are admitted, now embrace more than 33,000 of the 51,000 Italian prisoners held in this country. Nearly 200 of these units have been organized, and are located at 66 military stations in continental United States.

All of them volunteers, given opportunities to work because of Italy's co-belligerent status, the Italians are employed only at military installations such as general depots, arsenals, ports of embarkation, and Army posts and camps.

Although prisoners cannot be used in actual combat, the work the Italians are doing in the United States is essential war work, such as loading or unloading trucks and railroad cars, handling of equipment and salvage, crating, repairing or processing vehicles and other military equipment. Where members of the units possess special mechanical skills, these are utilized.

Italians who join the service units receive the regular prisoner-of-war rate of pay of 80 cents per day, but they receive part of this in cash—a privilege not accorded to German, Japanese and other Italian prisoners, who are paid only in canteen script.

Additional freedom, however, is the magnet which draws the Italian prisoners to the service units.

This has taken the form of sightseeing or educational and recreational visits to communities near their stations, under American military supervision.

Robot Bombing In Retaliation Is Denied Yanks

The current issue of the American Ecclesiastical Review, published monthly at Catholic University, declares that the German method of robot bombing is "intrinsically immoral" and that "our military forces are not allowed to use them in this manner even to retaliate and to shorten the war."

The statement, pointed out yesterday by university authorities, was printed in answer to a question asking whether American forces would be allowed to direct bombs against German cities.

"When a deadly missile is launched against a large city in such wise that it cannot be directed against any particular military objective, but is likely to strike in the midst of a residential district, those who use it are placing an action which by its very nature will probably directly kill some non-combatants," the Review declared.

Romance Is Victor Over Snow-Bound Roads

Sampson, N. Y., Feb. 3 (AP).—Unable to buy a wedding ring because of snow-blocked roads and closed jewelry stores, Yeoman 2/C Gloria Newton of Brooklyn and Specialist 2/C William R. Hilliard, Monticello, were married today with a sailor-made wedding ring of stainless steel scrap.

Shipfitter 2/C Shelley Cosson of Panama City, Fla., made the ring last night and delivered it to the bridegroom this morning, just before the ceremony at Chidwick Chapel, Sampson naval training center, where both the bride and bridegroom are stationed.

USO Cake-Cutting Today

A birthday cake signifying the fourth anniversary of the National United Service Organization, Inc., will be cut this afternoon at an open house program at the 1911 H st. USO. Vice President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman and daughter, Margaret, will be among guests at the party from 5 to 7 p. m.

Nazis Lack Oil To Fight Long, Eaker Says

Rome, Feb. 3 (U.P.).—Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker asserted that Germany now has about one-half the oil necessary to fight a successful defensive battle and that crushing work of RAF and United States bombers paved the way for every major Allied campaign on the Continent, including the Russian drive toward Berlin.

"Without RAF and United States bombers and fighters, the Eastern Front probably would be a little west of the Moscow-Stalingrad line today," the commander of Mediterranean Allied Air Forces said.

Eaker said well-arranged plans exist for the quick transfer of warplanes under his Mediterranean Command to Far Eastern bases once European operations draw to a close.

Enemy in Shuttle Contest

Eaker pointed out that the enemy had developed transport capable of shuttling vast forces from the east and west. Allied bombers, in blasting these highly developed interlocking systems, opened the way for Allied advances by land.

Millions of Germans have been required to man antiaircraft defenses and repair damaged war factories, thus denying Hitler's armies many urgently needed divisions, he pointed out.

Eaker said the Allied air campaign:

1. Had beaten down the Luftwaffe in combat and destroyed aircraft factories.
2. Had smashed ball-bearing plants so vital to mobile warfare.
3. Had reduced Germany's oil supplies by more than three-fourths.
4. Had hammered enemy transport and communications.
5. Was continuing to hamstring the U-boat campaign, by attacking construction sites and submarines in service.

Plane Output Cut

Attacks against aircraft factories and aerial battles, plus the pulverizing of enemy airfields, reduced production one year ago from 1000 fighter planes to around 300 monthly.

Due to concentration on other priority targets, largely oil and transportation, plane production in recent months probably has increased to about 1000 fighters, while bombers—mostly obsolete types—number from 250 to 340 monthly.

"But these additional forces are not in evidence because of the petroleum bottleneck," he added.

Nazi "Jets" Inferior

Rome, Feb. 3 (AP).—With the exception of the jet-propelled craft, virtually all German warplanes in use today are obsolescent, Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Allied Mediterranean Air Force, said today.

Even the Nazi jet planes "have not been able to successfully attack our better fighter types such as Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Spitfires," Eaker declared, adding that the German jet plane is inferior to the new American models.

Hospital Site Residents Get More Time

Remaining occupants of "Square 54" which the Government has condemned to make way for the construction of the George Washington University Hospital will not be forced to leave their homes until every effort has been made to find them a place to live.

The Department of Justice gave them that assurance yesterday after the residents previously had been informed that they must leave or be evicted.

Remaining in the square, at 908 22nd st. nw., are the Taylors, a Negro family of eight, and at 2213 I st. nw., the Rev. Patrick Murphy, 88-year-old retired Episcopal minister, and his 94-year-old bed-ridden roomer, Mrs. Fredericka Burke.

Other pieces of property in the square, which is bounded by 22d and 23d sts. and by Pennsylvania ave. and I sts. nw., already have been vacated. Workmen yesterday were removing salvage materials although actual demolition will not begin until Thursday.

Robert J. MacLeod, Justice Department attorney, said that the Government will not ask for evictions if an investigation shows that remaining occupants have made an honest effort to find other lodgings. If such is the case the Government will step in and try to house them.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy, who has lived on I st. for more than 30 years, yesterday told The Post that he has purchased other property, but has been unable to force the present occupants to leave. The Taylors, because of the size of the family, have not yet found a house, but the Family Service Association has been called in to help them.

One other occupant of the square, who operates a laundry at 2204 Pennsylvania ave nw., was still open for business yesterday, but was removing fixtures preparatory to moving by the middle of the week.

Tribe Carries Out Memorial Asked By Indian Soldier

Elbowoods, N. Dak., Feb. 3 (AP).—Fellow tribesmen of Pvt. Clarence Spotted Wolf, 21-year-old Indian who was killed in Luxembourg December 21, hope that he fulfilled his promise, because they have carried out his instructions.

When he joined the Army, he left a letter outlining his wishes should death overtake him.

"If you have a memorial service I want the soldiers to go ahead with the American flag; I want the cowboys to follow, all on horseback. I want one of the cowboys to lead one of the wildest of the T-Over-X horses with saddle and bridle on.

"I will be riding that horse."

S. A. SINGERS—Gladys Swarthout, concert singer, dons Salvation Army bonnet and joins choristers in a hymn.

Red Paper Hits Sweden, Spain, Switzerland

Moscow, Feb. 3 (AP).—The Soviet publication War and the Working Class included criticism of Spain, Sweden and Switzerland today in its February issue.

In an article entitled "Search for a Franco Substitute," the periodical asked, "In what way can the Spanish Republic be restored?"

"The question must be answered by the Spanish people themselves, and before that by those who, during the Falanging terror, organized resistance inside the country," it said.

"Soviet society is greatly interested in what is going on in and around Spain, not only because that heroic people for three years repulsed the first blows of the German and Italian aggressors but because the Soviet Union always sympathized fully with them.

"We must always bear in mind that . . . Spain will remain under control of German financiers and manufacturers and may become the birthplace of a third world war.

"No change of faces will be able to avert this danger. The only way to destroy the danger is to restore to the Spanish people full freedom to regulate their own fate after all the various forms of fascism are completely destroyed."

Another article, entitled "Something More About Swedish Hospitality," criticized Sweden on the grounds that she allowed emigrants from the Baltic and Gestapo agents to carry on anti-Soviet activities.

Accusing Switzerland of pro-Fascist activities, War and the Working Class said: "The Soviet estimation of the pro-Fascist policy of Switzerland was made three months ago. Everything which has happened since has been proof for many American commentators, who realize at last the full justice of the facts arraigned against Switzerland."

Soldier Paper Hits Junkets' Failure To Inspect C-B-I

New York, Feb. 3 (U.P.).—The CBI Roundup, newspaper of American soldiers fighting in isolated jungles of China, Burma and India, has gently but sharply needled junketing congressmen who omitted that front from their itinerary, the January 4 edition reaching here today revealed.

Staff Writer T/1 Dyolf Retlaw sarcastically lamented under the heading: "It's a Rough War for Us GI's" had a special word for "Beauteous Representative Clare Boothe Luce" who made a special trip to the Italian front despite "The exquisite torture of an earache." He suggested postwar reprisals.

Dyolf Retlaw is Floyd Walter spelled backward. Walter is editor of the Roundup.

"We wonder whether the junketing congressmen have ever thought of their postwar futures?" he asked. "True, there will be the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and similar organizations. But what of the 1950 pressure group—a vast, powerful vocal bloc of ex-servicemen (to be known, as the 'Legion of Them That Never Got Called Upon')—a force dedicated to removing from office, by orderly processes, of course, all legislators who gave them the brush-off." There may be a day of reckoning."

64 Additional Virginians Listed Killed in Action

By the Associated Press

The names of 64 additional Virginians were included yesterday in a list released by the War Department of soldiers killed in action in the European and Mediterranean theaters of war.

The Virginians and their next of kin from northern Virginia included:

Lee R. Blosser, wife Mrs. Gladys Blosser, Harrisonburg.

Billy H. Castle, wife, Mrs. Billy Castle (748 N. Albemarle st.), Arlington.

Robert L. Fewell, wife, Mrs. Carrie Fewell, Round Hill.

Harold W. Funkhouser, wife, Mrs. Goldie Funkhouser, Orkney Springs.

Shirley M. Gaar, father, Lum Gaar, Madison.

Floyd F. Graves, mother, Mrs. Nora Graves, Crozet.

George E. Hart jr., wife, Mrs Marian Hart (808 West View Terrace), Alexandria.

George B. Linkletter, mother, Mrs. Lucy Linkletter (4700 Wilson blvd.), Arlington.

Dillard C. Grant, wife, Mrs. Jean Grant, Staunton.

Carroll K. Taylor, mother, Mrs. Mabel Taylor, Stanardsville.

Rationing Tied To Supplies, Not VE-Day

By International News Service

Any hope consumers may have had that the end of the war with Germany will mean overnight termination of rationing and price controls can be dispelled.

With the Russians rolling on the Eastern Front and Allied guns being recorded in the west, Government officials have given new emphasis to warnings that price and ration policies must be continued for months after the German war—perhaps for a year or more.

As OPA Chief Chester Bowles puts it:

"There is nothing magic about the end of the war."

Bowles sees the problem of relaxing restrictions as tied up with wartime dislocation of supply in relation to demand—a condition which will continue after V-E Day.

Controls of food, rent, gasoline, fuel oil, tires, shoes and stoves are among those which will be continued after V-E Day.

In addition, distribution and price regulations are to be extended to some newly manufactured consumer goods which will begin to appear whenever a slackening of war-production permits.

For instance, new automobiles are to be placed under a system of restricted distribution to insure orderly and equitable sale in the face of pent-up war demands for them. Unused cars from the stockpile seized by the Government after Pearl Harbor now are rationed to only most essential users.

Similarly, prices of reappearing consumer goods are to be kept in check to prevent their being bid up by would-be purchasers as the goods begin to return to the market for the first time.

No Government official will risk a gues as to how long food rationing will be continued once the Germans fall.

War Contract Acceleration Scheduled

A general speed-up in war contracting was announced yesterday following a War Production Board request to the armed forces that orders be placed as soon as possible for the whole of 1945.

WPB Chairman J. A. Krug said the new steps would allow manufacturers and their contractors to "pull out the stops" and drive for the year's record-breaking war production goal "fortified by a realistic picture of the year's requirements."

Placed in Contracts

Krug announced the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and Treasury Department have directed that Government contracts hereafter shall contain clauses requiring:

1. That prime contractors place all necessary subcontracts and materials orders promptly to assure that needed parts arrive in time to meet delivery schedules for the finished weapons.
2. That each contractor include in his subcontracts a smiilar clause requiring the subcontractor to make equally prompt placement of supplies ordered.

Should Remedy Delays

These moves, coupled with the prompt placement of Government orders for the entire year, should remedy delays in deliveries of parts "which threaten to delay production of vital war items," Krug said.

"A parts manufacturer may readily produce ahead of his contract if he feels reasonably sure that the items he is making will be called for in the near future," Krug explained. "But if the future demand for the products becomes too much of a gamble he is apt to draw on his inventories instead of keeping his production rate up."

OPA Announces Expiration Date Of Food Stamps

Office of Price Administration yesterday announced expiration dates of food stamps now good, as a reminder to consumers that ration stamps do not remain good indefinitely. The OPA chart showed the following invalidation schedule:

Red stamps—Q5, R5, and S5, good through March 31; T5, U5, V5, W5, and X5, good through April 28; Y5, Z5, A2, B2, C2, and D2, good through June 2.

Blue stamps—X5, Y5, Z5, A2, and B2, good through March 31; C2, D2, E2, F2, and G2, good through April 28; H2, J2, K2, L2, and M2, good through June 2.

Sugar stamp 34 is good through February 28 and sugar stamp 35 through June 2.

Alexandria To Honor Ship Bearing Name

City Manager Carl Budwesky of Alexandria yesterday revealed that plans are now being made with the United States Coast Guard in Washington to bring a number of officers and men of the frigate U. S. S. Alexandria to the city for a George Washington's birthday presentation of gifts to the ship from the city.

The twin-screw corvette escort vessel was launched at the Lorain yards of the American Ship Building Co., Cleveland, Ohio, January 15, 1944, in ceremonies attended by Alexandria city officials. The sponsor who christened the vessel was Mrs. John Lesslie Hall, jr., of Hunting Terrace Apartments, 1200 South Washington st, Alexandria, member of the Daingerfield family which has lived in Alexandria over 150 years.

Budwesky said that a conference was held at the City Hall Friday afternoon to determine the form of the presentation of a silver service to the officers of the frigate and a victrola with records and athletic equipment for the men in the crew.

At the meeting attended by Mayor William T. Wilkins, Judge William P. Woolls of the Alexandria Corporation Court, City Treasurer Roger C. Sullivan, Commonwealth Attorney Albert V. Bryan, Elliott F. Hoffman, clerk of the Alexandria Corporation Court, and the city manager, Hoffman was named temporary chairman of the program committee.

The group decided to invite the presidents of the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and Civitan Clubs to confer on the possibility of having a joint luncheon to entertain the Coast Guardsmen when the gifts could be presented. Mayor Wilkins is to announce appointments to a general program committee.

Mrs. Hall's gift to the U. S. S. Alexandria as its sponsor was an engraving showing the Port of Alexandria, Va., as it appeared in 1840 when merchantmen from the seven seas put into her harbor.

From the shipbuilding company Mrs. Hall received a silver cigarette box engraved with her name and the date of the launching.

Nixon Enters Council Race In Alexandria

Riley W. Nixon, 56, of 14 West Mount Ida ave., Alexandria, yesterday became the second resident of the Sixth Ward to file as a candidate for election to the Alexandria City Council to fill the unexpired term of the late Charles L. Burgess, sixth ward councilman and vice mayor of the city, who died January 17.

He was preceded by Edward W. Downey, 47, of 109 E. Del Ray ave., who filed Friday. Midnight last night was the deadline for filing for the election scheduled March 6. Burgess had been elected in June for his sixth two year term expiring August 31, 1946.

A 33rd degree Mason, Nixon is one of the outstanding leaders in Masonic circles in Virginia and is a partner in the Stevens and Nixon plumbing and heating concern in Alexandria. He was born in Loudoun County and has made his home in Alexandria for 35 years.

He is a member of Grace Episcopal Church and has never been in politics before. He and his wife, Mrs. Janie Nixon, have a son, Sergt. Claude M. Nixon of 201 Glebe rd., member of the Alexandria Police Department, and a daughter, Mrs. J. Aubrey Matter of 230 Fairfax st., Alexandria.

Court to Hear Pay Appeal of Fairfax Sheriff

Fairfax Sheriff Eppa P. Kirby's appeal from a decision by the State Compensation Board denying him permission to grant salary increases to his office staff, first of its kind ever filed in the county, will be heard February 19 before visiting Judge Lemuel B. Smith of Albemarle.

Judge Smith was assigned to the case after Fairfax Judge Paul E. Brown disqualified himself. Members of the board of supervisors codefendants in the case, have been summoned to appear as witnesses, according to Hugh B. Martin, commonwealth's attorney.

The controversy arose when Sheriff Kirby's requests for salary increases for himself, two deputy sheriffs and a clerk and for the employment of another full-time deputy were denied by the compensation board.

The supervisors refused to indorse the new expenditures, but granted requests made by the treasurer's office and the office of the commissioner of revenue for increased office expenditures. The State board also approved these increases.

Last year when the compensation board refused increases asked by Sheriff Kirby, he threatened to file an appeal, but a compromise was reached and the matter was dropped.

Sheriff Kirby sought an increase of $700 in his salary, from $4800 to $5500, the maximum allowed by State law. Total increases asked for his office amounted to $4045, of which only $100 was allowed.

Lack of Nurses, Funds Closes Hospital

Philadelphia, Feb. 3 (AP).—The 62-year-old Kensington Hospital for Women closed today because of "the acute shortage of nurses and lack of funds." Board President J. Edward Schneider announced, adding that the 101 bed institution "can be called a war casualty."

68 Maryland Men Reported Lost in Action

By the Associated Press

The War Department announced yesterday the names of 68 Marylanders, including 30 Baltimoreans, who have been killed in action in the European and Mediterranean areas. They included:

European Area

Pfc. John G. Brewer, son of Mrs. Ida Isabelle Adams, Annapolis.

Pvt. Benjamin S. Bujanowski, son of Benjamin Bujanowski, Elkridge.

Sergt. O'Donnell Daffin, son of Carl Daffin, Easton.

Corpl. Johnie T. Degrance, son of Mrs. Rena Jefferies, Frederick.

Staff Sergt. Joseph H. Grimes, jr., son of Joseph H. Grimes, sr., Catonsville.

Pvt. Harry M. Hahn, jr., son of Mrs. Bessie M. Hahn, Brunswick.

Pvt. Leonard R. Haller, husband of Mrs. Mildred Haller, Cheverly.

T/5 Morris E. Hoffman, son of Mrs. Ethel Hoffman, Rocky Ridge.

Pfc. Joseph W. Hopp, son of Mrs. Genevieve M. Hopp, Curtis Bay.

Pfc. Charles W. Hudson, husband of Mrs. Pinkie T. Hudson, Hyattsville.

Staff Sergt. Ralph J. Kloock, husband of Mrs. Katherine I. Kloock, Bladensburg.

Sergt. Raymond G. Mears, husband of Mrs. Juanta Mears, Hagerstown.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Meyers, husband of Mrs. Rena M. Meyers, Pikesville.

Second Lieut. Richard E. Nelson, son of Charles W. Nelson, sr., Snow Hill.

Pvt. Robert E. Rencher, husband of Mrs. Jeanne L. Rencher, Bivalve.

Sergt. Theodore H. Robinson, brother of Wilbur J. Robinson, Wingate.

Pfc. Warren N. Roth, son of Mrs. Lucy M. Roth, Hagerstown.

Staff Sergt. Kenneth G. Shaffer, husband of Mrs. Juanita F. Shaffer, Oakland.

Pvt. Bernard H. Sheff, son of Mrs. Fannie Sheff, Annapolis.

Col. John G. Simpson, son of Robert H. Simpson, Chevy Chase (9305 Connecticut ave.)

Corpl. John D. Singer, jr., son of John D. Singer, sr., Greensboro.

Pfc. William R. Trice, son of Mrs. Bertie E. Trice, Federalsburg.

Pvt. Stanley W. Watkins, husband of Mrs. Charlotte E. Watkins, Rockville (19 Bridge st.)

Pfc. Geary E. Weller, husband of Mrs. Emma Weller, Hancock.

Pvt. Albert W. Wills, son of Mrs. Lottie M. Wills, Western Port.

Tech. Sergt. David L. Wilson, son of Mrs. Neva P. Wilson, Cumberland.

Mediterranean Area

T/5 Franklin J. Crable, son of Mrs. Arcella Crable, Cumberland.

Pfc. Bernard H. Cummings, son of Mrs. Belle Cummings, Edgewater.

Pfc. Lloyd H. Elliott, son of Mrs. Lillie H. Elliott, Cumberland.

Pvt. Howard Jones, son of Mrs. Mary Jackson, Centerville.

Pvt. Jerome J. Knight, husband of Mrs. Bonnie M. Knight, Rainier (3405 Otis st.)

Sergt. Harold E. Lewis, son of Mrs. Mida B. Lewis, St. Michaels.

Pfc. Kenneth E. Marker, husband of Mrs. G. Elaine Marker, Westminster.

Pfc. J. D. McCombs, son of Mrs. Margaret McCombs, Cheverly.

Second Lieut. Woodrow W. Owens, son of Mrs. Ella G. Owens, Carroll.

Pvt. Roy H. Parkinson, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Parkinson, Salisbury.

Staff Sergt. Harrison H. Spriggs, son of Harrison Spriggs, Bel Air.

Pfc. William E. Turner, husband of Mrs. Beverly Turner, Cumberland.

The rest were from Baltimore.

Msgr. Donahue Named Aide to Bishop Spellman

Msgr. Joseph P. Donahue, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York since 1939, has been named Titular Bishop of Emmaus and designated as auxiliary bishop to the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Feb 3 (AP) (Office of Distribution).
CATTLE—Receipts, 25. Compared with week ago, largely steer run for week, slaughter steers steady to 25 lower; heifers steady; cows 25 lower, extreme up to 50; lower bulls steady; two loads good and choice around 1220 lbs. steers, 16.25, week's top; several loads and lots, 15.50@16.00; bulk good steers, 14.25@15.25; medium, 12.50@14.00; common, 10.75@12.00; good and choice heifers, 14.00@15.00; bulk medium to good, 12.00@13.50; medium beef cows largely 11.00@12.50, few head up to 13.00 and an outstanding good arrival up to 14.00, but supply of fat cows lightest in any one week for past several months; cutter and common, 7.50@10.50; canners, 5.50@7.00; most sales 6.00 up; good beef bulls, 13.50@14.25, outstanding head up to 14.60; top sausage bulls 13.00; bulk cutter to medium, 9.00@12.50.
CALVES—Receipts, none; compared with week ago, good and choice vealers unevenly 1.00-1.50 higher; lower grades steady to 50 higher; single choice 180 lbs. vealers, 18.50, the ceiling; good 120-350 lbs., 17.00@18.00; common and medium, 10.50@15.50; few lots up to 16.50 and better; cull around 9.00; extreme lightweights down to 8.00 and less.
HOGS—Receipts, 25, nominally steady; not enough good and choice hogs offered to make a market; good and choice 140-350 lbs., barrows and gilts, 15.30, the ceiling; good and choice 120-130 lbs., 14.00@14.50; 130-140 lb., 14.50@14.75; good sows, 14.55, the ceiling; compared with week ago, barrows and gilts, 120-160 lbs., 25 to 30 higher; sows 5 higher.
SHEEP—Receipts, none; compared with week ago, fat wooled lambs 50 higher, slaughter ones steady; practical top and popular price, 16.50; good and choice wooled lambs, 50-90 lbs., 16.00 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 11.00@14.50; culls around 9.00; choice lightweight slaughter ones, 6.00; bulk common to good, 5.00@5.50; culls around 2.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Feb. 3 (AP).—SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 400; calves, none; compared Friday last week, choice fed steers and yearlings steady to strong, all others 25 higher; market uneven but generally active, very aggressive buying featuring medium and good grades selling at 14.00@15.50; only moderate pressure on choice cattle selling at and above 16.50; heifers strong to 25 higher; cows and bulls 25-50 higher, both classes very active; vealers firm at 15.50 down; largely fed steer and slaughter heifer run; stock cattle very scarce, strong to 25 higher; top fed yearling steers, 17.25; bulk all grades 14.00@16.25; finished light and long yearlings in broadest demand, but all grades weighty steers got reliable outlet; liberal supply good and choice 1250-1425 lb. corn belt and Western fed steers, 15.50@16.75; strictly choice 1446 lb. averages making 17.10, week's outside on heavy steers; average choice 1323-lb. Coloradoes, 16.65; bulk fed heifers, 13.75@15.25, top 16.25; most beef cows, 9.50@13.00, with good grades to 13.50 in load and odd lots; canners and cutters closed at 7.00@8.00 mostly; weighty sausage bulls to 13.25, bulk 11.00@12.00, practical top heavy fat bulls, 14.00; four-day livestock embargo on all Eastern railroads impended at weekend, due to become effective midnight Friday night.
SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 500, total, 2000; compared Friday last week, all classes reached new high on crop, with late trade at best level of the week; slaughter lambs 25 to mostly 40 higher, top 50 up at 16.60 on load strictly sped and choice 100-lbs.; yearlings 50 higher; older classes scarce, strong to 25 higher; best native lambs, 16.25; late sales medium and good fed lambs, 15.00@15.75; few cull natives down to 10.00; fed clipped lambs very scarce at 14.25@15.50, according to condition and wool growth; good and choice yearlings wethers 13.50@14.25, comparable yearling ewes 1.00 less; native slaughter ewes, 6.50@8.50, according to grade; killers outbid countryman for light lambs in feeder flesh.

TRICK FIDDLE — Binnie Sidebotham holds a transparent plastic violin at a Los Angeles plastic exhibition. The violin can be played and is said to have excellent tone.

$20,000,000 in Road Projects Mapped for Md. Counties

By the Associated Press

A State Roads Commission postwar construction program calling for projects to cost about $20,500,000 will consume the greater part of the county areas' share in Maryland's postwar public works program, the State Postwar Commission disclosed yesterday.

Of the $25,399,374 program in prospect for eight county areas designated in the commission report—apart from the Baltimore and Washington metropolitan areas—about 80 per cent will consist of projects inaugurated by the roads commission.

The county programs, listed with or developed through the Maryland commission on postwar reconstruction and development, will be part of 540 such projects aggregating a total estimated cost of 164 million dollars for the entire State.

The areas were identified by the commission as Cumberland, Hagerstown, Elkton-Perryville, Salisbury, Annapolis, Cambridge-Easton and Frederick, with the remainder of the State comprising the eighth.

15 Projects at Cambridge

Besides the State Roads Commission projects, State capital improvements and county and municipality projects will amount to about 2½ million each in the county areas.

Leading in magnitude of planned construction was the Cambridge-Easton section where 15 projects were planned with a total estimated cost of $4,553,700.

Meanwhile, plans are in process for an additional $2,094,000 worth of roads work in Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline counties and a State capital improvement program calling for $183,000 in improvements to the Eastern Shore State Hospital at Cambridge.

The programs for the Cumberland, Hagerstown and Salisbury areas were next in scope, each estimated to cost between three and a half and four million. Thirty-four projects were contemplated for the Hagerstown area, 17 for the Cumberland area and 17 for the Salisbury area.

In the Hagerstown area plans and specifications have been completed for State capital improvements at the Maryland State Penal Farm at Breathedsville and the State Sanitorium at Sabillasville. The penal farm improvements would cost about $20,000 and the sanitorium project about $258,000.

Bridge Approaches

The State Roads Commission program for which plans have been completed would consist of expenditure of $170,500 for bride approaches at Sandy Hook in Washington County and $735,000 for a bridge superstructure over the potomac River in Washington County.

Completed plans were also on file for a $233,900 roads, water and sewerage construction program in Washington County.

Plans in process for the Hagerstown area included surfacing of the highway from Hagerstown to Meyersville (estimated cost $1,361,000) and street improvements in Hagerstown (estimated cost $216,100).

Plans, while not yet in process, were being readied for a western shore chronic disease hospital to be built by the State (estimated cost $750,000); increasing the width of the Hagerstown-Williamsport highway at a cost of about $790,000 and improvements in the Hagerstown sewrage system to cost about $154,000.

Schools and roads will receive the most attention in the postwar public works outlook for the Cumberland area, where plans are in process for $2,001,000 worth of improvements in Allegany County roads; investment of $3,223,000 for water system and street improvements in Frostburg, and the erection of schools at Lonaconing, Mount Savage and Ellerslie at a total estimated cost of $750,000.

Additions for College

A State capital improvement program of alterations and additions to the Frostburg State Teachers' College, to cost about $175,000, was also disclosed in the commission report, but plans and specifications have not yet been initiated.

Plans completed in the Salisbury area called for a $270,000 State Roads Commission highway improvement project in Worcester County, while plans were in process for a $750,000 Eastern Shore chronic disease hospital, a $3,000 Maryland tuberculosis sanitorium cottage and a $2,143,000 highway improvement program in Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester counties.

Projects in that area, for which plans are not yet in process, were additions to the University of Maryland agricultural equipment in Wicomico, Princess Anne and Somerset counties (estimated cost $354,000) and a dual highway from Berlin to Herring Creek in Worcester County (estimated cost $455,000).

A summary of completed plans in the remaining areas disclosed State Roads Commission projects of a bridge over Spa Creek in Anne Arundel County (estimated cost $451,530) and highway improvements in Worcester County (estimated cost $265,000); a $90,000 Anne Arundel County roads program and a $27,000 Carroll County roads project.

Other Projects Listed

A summary of other area projects for which plans are in process:

Elkton-Perryville area: A $1,200,000 approach to a proposed bridge over the C. and D. Canal in Cecil County; investment of $286,500 in other roads improvements.

Annapolis area: Anne Arundel County highway construction, $224,000; a $205,000 water and sewer sanitary commission program.

Frederick area: highway surfacing in Frederick County, $806,000.

Remainder of State: four-lane highway on Westminster Pike, $695,000; road construction in Worcester, Carroll, Washington and Garrett counties $873,800; Baltimore County sewerage systems, $200,000; Carroll County office building, $80,000.

Area programs for which plans are not yet in process:

Elkton-Perryville area: Harford County highway improvement, $315,000; construction of a six-lane highway, Martin boulevard to Havre De Grace, $1,205,000.

Frederick area: widening present two lane highway in Frederick County from the county line to Frederick, $1,560,000.

Remainder of State: improvements at St. Mary's Female Seminary, St. Mary's, $36,800; State building in Calvert County, $89,244; State roads programs in Carroll, Calvert and Worcester counties, $1,415,000.

SKATING LESSON — Edith Wally of Westport, Conn., currently appearing in a New York City ice show, gives her three-year-old daughter, Debby, a few pointers on the art of skating. Debby catches on quickly.

J. W. Critzer Dies; Father of Ivy Postmaster

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 3.—James Wesley Critzer of Afton, 73, retired farmer, died yesterday, after a brief illness, at the home of his son, Frank E. Critzer, postmaster at Ivy.

He was a native of Highland County, son of the late Christine and Julie Haskins Critzer. He married Miss Louise Elizabeth Parr of this county, who survives. Besides his son, he leaves one daughter, Miss Louise Critzer of Afton.

Anderson G. Hull

Orange, Va., Feb. 3.—Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon for Anderson Green Hull, 71, who died at the home of his son, James T. Hull, Orange, yesterday. Until recently he had made his home at Troy, Va. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Eleanor M. Smith Hull, and the following children: Corby F. Hull and Herman M. Hull, Arlington; James T. Hull and Mrs. Della M. Holly, Orange.

Henry Raines

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 3.—Final rites for Henry Raines, 67, who died in Stafford County Thursday, will be held Sunday at 2:30 p. m., at Ramoth Church and burial will take place in the church cemetery. He is survived by three brothers, Norman and Hugh Raines of Stafford, and Turner Raines of Baltimore.

Judith G. Fuller

Berryville, Va., Feb. 3.—Funeral services were held this afternoon for Judith Gail Fuller, 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fuller, who died Friday at her home. In addition to her parents, five brothers and sisters survive.

John E. Wolfe

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Feb. 3.—Services will be conducted from Ebenezer Methodist Church in adjoining Loudoun County, Va., Monday morning for John Edgar Wolfe, 71, native of Loudoun but resident here since 1926, who died at his home late Thursday. He was a retired farmer. Just prior to his illness he had been employed as a guard on the cross-Potomac bridge here. Surviving are the widow, formerly Miss Vira Elizabeth Shields, and five children.

Martinsburg Acts To Relieve Acute Water Shortage

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 3 (Spl.).— Drastic steps to relieve a drought-crested water shortage in this city were taken yesterday by city council.

It tied in a supplementary source of water, estimated to yield 500 gallons a minute, from a dammed creek above the town springs to the main supply, using a gas engine to force it into the lines. As a precautionary measure it announced it would doubly chlorinate the water, and directed users to boil all water for drinking until further notice.

It also authorized sinking of a 12-inch well near the pumping station as quickly as possible.

Summary action was made after water users in higher levels and in the suburbs fed by small lines reported they were entirely without water at periods when the pressure is reduced at the pumping station to meet a health requirement that the reservoir level not go below 6 feet.

Council also started a sweeping drive to stop wastage of water through leaky spigots, threatening to shut off supplies where violations continued.

Court Postpones Banker's Trial

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Judge Leon M. Bazile today granted postponement until April 10 of the trial of W. R. Gardner on indictments charging larceny, embezzlement and making false entries while he was an official of a local bank now defunct.

The trial was originally set for December 6 but was postponed until February 6 because of the illness of a witness. The second postponement was ordered by Judge Bazile on information that the witness was still unable to appear or to give deposition.

Gardner was arrested last May on a warrant charging him with the theft of $50,000. He has since been at liberty on $25,000 bond.

Dies as Daughter Is Born

Houston, Tex. (U.P.).—Meditation on birth and death: Joseph M. Selber died in Mexico City three hours before a daughter was born to him in Houston.

IN LIBERTY'S TORCH—High in the torch of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor Samuel G. Hibben, Westinghouse director of applied lighting, holds a 400-watt mercury vapor light he will use to help relight torch.

Charlottesville Project Asked To House Va. Resources Board

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—A $325,000 project calling for the erection of a building and 34 garages at the University of Virginia to provide adequate space for the three divisions of the Virginia Conservation Commission—forestry, geology, and water resources—now occupying widely scattered and inadequate space there, was recommended today by officials of the University of Virginia.

Conservation commission division heads who attended the hearing were Dr. Arthur S. Bevan, of the Geological Survey; Donald S. Wallace, of water resources and power division, and George W. Dean, of forest service, all of whom told the commission they were badly in need of more space.

They said their present space was not only inadequate but was not fire-proof.

The proposed building would have a total floor area of 30,000 square feet and would cost $275,000. Outside services, walks, and roads would cost an additional $11,500. The cost of the 34 garages was estimated at $8,500. Sixteen of the garages would be used by the division of water resources and power, 12 by the forest service and six by the geological survey.

Necessary furniture and equipment continuances for the building would cost an estimated total of $30,000, making a grand total of $325,000 for the complete project. The conservation commission, which has been in session here since Thursday morning, adjourned today after the hearing on the proposed natural resources building.

The commission instructed Senator William A. Wright, chairman, to confer with Governor Darden and President Newcomb on the proposal and report to the commission at its next meeting to be held in April.

League Plans To Create New Health Group

Newport News, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—City and county health officers will organize a State health committee as subdivision of the League of Virginia Municipalities—marking for the first time a closer alliance between health officers and other civic representatives.

Announcement of the new committee, suggested by Dr. William Y. Garrett, Newport News city health director, was made today following a meeting held yesterday in Richmond with Dr. I. C. Riggin, State health commissioner, and Harold I. Baumes, executive secretary of the Virginia League.

Baumes previously had indicated interest in the proposed plan which officially was indorsed yesterday during the conference. Dr. Riggin likewise indicated his approval and sponsorship.

Inclusion of health officers in the league already has received the indorsement of the executive committee of the league, voted at a recent meeting.

Locally, both City Manager J. C. Riggins and Chief of Police J. M. Peach have indicated their approval of the plan which will serve to develop a closer understanding of mutual problems of administration and public health.

Heart Attack Fatal To John Davies, County Official

Culpeper, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—John J. Davies, 65, Commissioner of Revenue of Culpeper County, died last night following a heart attack suffered during a visit to his dairy farm near town. He died before a physician could reach him.

A native of Manassas, he was a graduate of the College of William and Mary and had made his home in Culpeper for 35 years.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Mary Bowersetts Davies; three children, Lieut. J. J. Davies, jr., Camp Lee; Corpl. J. A. B. Davies, AUS, France, and Miss Mildred Thorton Davies of the home.

Graveside services will be held at Fairview Cemetery Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the Rev. James Beckwith officiating.

Gas Ban Hits Play Spots in Four Counties

Baltimore, Feb. 3 (AP).—Amusement places in four Maryland counties today were under the 72-hour War Production Board ban on the use of natural and mixed gas.

WPB officials in Baltimore said Allegany and Garrett counties definitely were affected and Everett J. Boothby, vice president of the Washington Gas Light Company, reported that lower Montgomery and Prince George's counties were included in the ban.

The area affected includes Bethesda, Chevy Chase, Silver Spring, Hyattsville, Rockville, College Park and other places between Washington and Laurel, Boothby said.

Meanwhile, the Public Service Commission reported that the strain on fuel supplies was continuing with Baltimore utilities expressing concern over the fuel deliveries in the last week which reached an all-time high.

Hagerstown utilities reported increased distribution, but said it had not reached alarming proportions.

In the Cumberland area coal dealers reported that the situation there was "serious but not critical." One school was forced to close for a day and a half for lack of fuel.

In addition to places of amusement the WPB said it was expected that the ban would apply to all places of public gathering and the enforcement measures would be taken in the same degree as for the brownout order.

Rixey Buys 2900-Acre Orange County Estate

Orange, Va., Feb. 3 (Spl.)—"Hawfield" old Crenshaw family seat, comprising about 2900 acres, located about 5 miles from Orange, and the same distance from Rapidan, has been bought by John S. Rixey of Norfolk.

Mr. Rixey is a native Virginian, the oldest son of the late Congressman John F. Rixey who represented this district in Congress between the years 1896 to 1907.

Md. Soldier, 55, Asks Active Combat Duty . . . and Gets It!

With the U. S. Third Army, Feb. 3 (AP).—Fifty-five-year-old technician, fourth grade, Andrew Jay Highbarger, from Hagerstown, Md., was bored with behind-the-line life, wrote to the general about it and today he's up where he thought he should be—with the infantry.

The tale of the gray-haired former railroad engineer who fought in the last war and says "I belong up there slugging or I belong back home," was related by Sunpapers War Correspondent Lee McCardell who received the story from Sergt. James Cannon, correspondent for Stars and Stripes.

Cannon said that the infantry division's rear echelon still "isn't close enough for the old guy who is a rifleman in his young heart" and has asked for transfer to a rifle company.

Fought in Last War

The Stars and Stripes reporter wrote from Belgium:

"Highbarger, who was in action at Verdun, Saint Mihiel and Argonne Forest in the last war, enlisted two years and two months ago and this time has been overseas 20 months with a railroad battalion. Rear echelon life in the European theater of operations bored the gray-haired T/4 who has been an engineer with the Pennsylvania and West Virginia railroad for 27 years.

" 'I wanted to fight, so I wrote a letter to General Patton and told him I wanted infantry,' said the old guy, sitting in a farmhouse kitchen with a white pup snapping at his leggings.

General Wires Reply

" 'I told him I was a corporal in the last war. We didn't have none of these T/4 ratings. And that I wanted action. He didn't take time to write about my transfer. He wired.'

"Highbarger reported to the division and told the colonel he wanted to be assigned to a rifle company. The colonel said he himself was 35 and that was too old for a combat infantryman.

" 'I told that young colonel you have to look inside a man to tell how old he is,' said the old guy.

" 'I have a brother who's 50 and who's in the infantry and who went in when they invaded New Guinea. So you see it's not a man's outsides but his insides. But that young colonel insisted I am too old and here I am, an electrician when I should be fighting.'

Equipment Better

"Old T/4 thinks this Army's gear, clothing and chow are much better than those in 1918, but in the 21 months he was overseas during the last war only a sprinkling of snow fell and the standard price for three fresh eggs was one franc anywhere in Paris.

" 'I write postcards back to vets in the States telling them Paris is the same,' he said gaily and then scowled. 'But men in the other war were better. You could leave your money laying around the barracks and never miss a thing. This time they'll steal anything you have.' "

Md. Group Hits Draft of Young Key Workers

Baltimore, Feb. 3 (AP).—Further induction of supervisors and highly skilled craftsmen under 30 years of age from critical or essential industries was described today as "disastrous" by the Baltimore area labor-management committee of the War Manpower Commission.

In telegrams to the Nation's top manpower policy formulators, the committee declared if these workers are taken from industry, "their skills cannot be replaced and production will suffer grievously."

The committee estimated that about 7,000 men would be affected in the area and said, "it must be recognized that the apprentices of the 1930's are the supervisors and highly skilled craftsmen of today."

The telegram said in part: "It is useless to talk about more production and recruiting more people for war industries if the selective service continues to cripple such industries by inducting key men.

"We feel we all must be realistic. Somebody must decide whether industry is to furnish its relatively few key men and thereby less material or keep its key men and furnish more material."

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are on the committee, which is an advisory group.

AFL members favored sending the telegrams, but CIO members were opposed.

State War Manpower Commission Director Lawrence B. Fenneman had no part in preparing the telegrams which were sent to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director; J. A. Krug, National War Manpower Commission director, and Maryland members of Congress.

2 Fires Cause $8000 Damage at Winchester

Winchester, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Fires in and near Winchester destroyed property estimated at a total of $8,000 value.

A large warehouse was swept by flames of unknown origin. Owned by Fred L. Glaize and leased by the Masser Motor Co., at Hagerstown, Md., the building contained on its upper floor about 8,000 apple baskets and barrels. Damage was estimated at $5,000, partly covered by insurance.

C. Irvine Cather, Frederick County farmer, lost a large number of chicks in the destruction of a brooder house and some laying hens when a laying house went up in flames. A nearby feed storage building was also lost. Cather placed his loss in excess of $3000, not covered by insurance.

Bank Assets Up 192 Million In Maryland

Baltimore, Feb. 3 (AP).—Bank Commissioner John W. Downing disclosed today that a report of the condition of the 111 Maryland State banks and trust companies and their branches at the close of business December 30, 1944, showed total assets of $923,915,136.58, a $192,305,796 increase for the corresponding period in 1943.

Total deposits were $865,437,121.07 for the period ended December 30 an increase of $189,384,557 over the 1943 period.

A report of the condition of the 10 mutual savings institutions of Maryland at the close of business December 30, 1944, showed total assets of $335,619,212.99 and total deposits of $300,215,596.66. The increase in assets for the 1944 period over 1943 was $40,513,326 and in deposits, $37,129,108.

The banks and trust companies also reported a total capital account of $56,117,464.43 and $2,360,121.07 in other liabilities as of the December 30, 1944, period.

A breakdown of assets disclosed by the mutual savings instutitions showed $23,152,650.84 in loans and discounts as of December 30, 1944, and $283,558,035.01 in securities. Total liabilities amounted to $300,890,256.45 and total capital funds $34,728,956.54.

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On the Line

With CONSIDINE

New York, Feb. 3.—The boys are still hurraying or snarling in the matter of professional athletes continuing at their games during the war.

From "somewhere in Italy," comes a beef signed by six GI's. It says, in part:

CONSIDINE

"The biggest belly-laugh we've had in a long time is the article the 'Stars and Stripes' carried quoting a Y. M. C. A. fellow as saying, 'A lot of poor professional athletes are being unduly picked on. Few of them have more than 10 years in which to earn most of the money they will make in their lives, etc.'

"That is all well and good but how about us who have to make our living and have no professional sports skill? How about the years taken out of our lives that cannot ever be replaced.

"If we get back, we'll have to start from scratch. Apparently we don't matter much in comparison to these athletes. All we're doing is helping to keep things fixed so they can keep up with their sports.

"This may sound a bit bitter, but after you consider the facts it sounds only just. How about the top ground gainer in the big football league. He was discharged from the service because of flat feet. Big name fighters go on a tour for six or seven months and then return to the States. Big league ball players keep playing baseball, often thousands of miles from combat.

"Of course there's nothing we can do about all this. We just want you to get the ideas some of us have over here in regard to these pros, in and out of service."

"I don't want to create the impression that I'm an habitual anti-sports crank," writes Pfc. Gene Hart from England. "As a matter of fact I was drafted out of the University of Missouri's School of Journalism and had planned to make sportswriting my career.

"But now I'm not at all sure. In my opinion professional sports really disgraced themselves since Pearl Harbor and, even though greatly prejudiced in their favor, I now find it impossible to defend some of the incidents we read of in the papers.

"I have found few things so disgusting as to pick up a muddy and antiquated paper and read where Home Run Harry has been discharged because of a trick knee, or, better yet, because he was unfit temperamentally for military service.

"Well, I know a large group that Home Run Harry hasn't been able to convince yet, and he never shall until we find out just how prolific he is with a bayonet and similar items.

"Better change those guys' titles to read 'champion of the world—certain areas excepted.' Why aren't the boys with punctured eardrums and flat-feet doing at least M.P. duty in New York City. Are they afraid of buzz-bombs? Couldn't they at least relieve a Wac for overseas duty?

"Hell, we have thousands of guys over here fighting who couldn't beg, borrow or steal a lite insurance policy back home in their present condition. I know guys on outpost duty with one glass eye and who can't hear anything because of the artillery poundings they've taken. But, you see, they never wore a sweat shirt.

"If they can't invent more plausible excuses for the boys, why bother at all. They should either declare sports a war necessity and defer all athletes or shut up about it and quit making the whole thing so ridiculous.

"Sporaswriters are greatly at fault. You fellows keep calling our attention to these home front proceedings whose stench is quite capable of carrying far enough without the power of the press to aid it. Sportswriters choose to rub salt in the wounds by jokingly referring to some fellow's unserviceable big toe which will enable him to be back next year wearing old familiar Number 31 on his back.

"I definitely feel that if the guy is 4-F he should by all means continue his sports career. But for everyone to seem elated because he is spared the fate we over here must accept is rather a depressing attitude so far as we are concerned."

Arthur Marcus of Brooklyn, leads those in defense of sports.

"The overwhelming majority of men who have been overseas have said they want pro sports, especially baseball, to continue. If the majority of the men overseas wanted sports stopped, they'd be stopped.

"Every sport has its greatest stars in service: Baseball with DiMaggio, Williams, Feller, Greenberg; boxing with Louis, Conn, Beau Jack, Tony Zale; football with George McAfee, Norm Standlee and Ace Parker—and so on down the line.

"If Joe DiMaggio were just plain Joe Smith he would in all probability be discharged for stomach ulcers. That goes for others, too. As for the statements that athletes use mysterious 'pull' to get soft berths in the service, I defy anybody to find a shred of evidence to support that claim."

Fairfax High Boxing Team Heads for S.A. Title Heights

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Staff Writer

If Fairfax High School has another South Atlantic Prep School championship team this year, it will be an "accidental success," according to Bob Mavity, physical education director for the school.

Four years ago Mavity started teaching boxing skills to his students as part of a general training program. Last year, Fairfax High School, entering interschool boxing competition for the first time, slugged its way to the South Atlantic Prep School championship, and this year the school has won its first match by a 7½-to-3½ count.

After boxing instruction first got underway at the school, teams were formed among the students. A match with a nearby military academy was arranged, but was not advertised. When 500 people showed up to cheer the local boys, Mavity says, "We decided we'd better advertise."

To Give Service Training

As Mavity tells it, the school's boxing team grew out of a desire to give the boys the best parts of the training given Navy pre-flight students and Army GI Joes. Included in the program of "combative" training was elements of judo, wrestling, tumbling, military track and boxing.

The Fairfax school matches now draw a gate of from 800 to 1000 persons. Events are scheduled from the 83 pound to the unlimited class. During the season the Fairfax team will box Pottsville, Pa., February 10; Augusta Military Academy, February 17; and Staunton Military Academy, March 9.

The team, which now has a boxing coach, M. C. Phalzgraf, has three champions from last year's South Atlantic prep meet: George Lumsden, in the 155 pound class. Jim Turner, in the 160 pound class; and Wallace Covington, in the unlimited class.

As part of a program to "get away from athletics for the few," Mavity scheduled a basketball game between Charlotte Hall and Fairfax teams last Friday afternoon, to procede the boxing meet held that night.

Transportation Problem

One problem is building up sports at the school, the physical instructor says, has been that of transportation. Most of the students come to school by bus, and can't stay for sports practice after the busses leave. This handicap is offset to some extent by the physical education schedule, which calls for a 1-hour per day class in athletics for both boys and girls.

Yanks' Metheny Says Baseball Will Continue

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Arthur (Bud) Metheny, New York Yankee rightfielder and cocah of the undefeated Maury High School basketball team of Norfolk, Va., believes that wartime competition will continue in the major leagues and that the calibre of baseball will measure up to that of last year.

Metheny, in Richmond over the weekend on a basketball trip, will report for spring workouts with the Yankees next month at Atlantic City. He said he had received his 1945 contract but refused to comment on it.

The 27-year-old lefthander, who graduated from William and Mary in 1939, said he was looking forward to his third year under Manager Joe McCarthy.

"McCarthy is strictly a 'percentage manager'," Metheny declared. "He never plays hunches and as far as I am concerned I've never played under a finer man."

Indians' Bruce Enters Service

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Jack Bruce, well-known halfback on the 1944 William and Mary grid eleven and a regular on the basketball squad, has been called to active duty in the Army Air Corps of which he has bee na member of the enlisted reserve, Athletic Director R. N. (Rube) McCray, announced today.

McCray said: "Jack is one of the finest freshman halfbacks we have had here in a long time. He was one of the best breakaway backs we've had also and his loss will be greatly felt. He will be missed very much on the basketball team, too."

Bruce's home is in Bloomfield, N. J., where he played high school football and basketball.

Ft. Belvoir Cagers Face Bolling Field Quint Tomorrow

The impending battle in the D. C. Recreation Departmen's Service League between Fort Belvoir and Bolling Field has lost none of its luster despite the transfer of several Fort Belvoir players. The Virginia soldiers have adequate replacements and the game at Bolling Field tomorrow night will be the basketball feature of the season. Both have won seven games and lost none.

Service League	W.	L.		W.	L.
Ft. Belvoir	7	0	Hq. WDD	3	5
Bolling Field	7	0	Army Med. Center	2	6
Naval Barracks	6	2	South Post	1	7
Vinthill	5	3	Arlington Hall	0	8
War College	4	4			
Naval Barracks (Central)	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bupers	6	0	Bu. Aero.	2	3
Censorship	3	1	Hydrographic	1	4
Bu. Ships	2	2	Quarters D	0	4
Naval Barracks (Western)	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bomb Disposal	4	0	Buord. Exper.	1	3
Communications	4	1	Radio Central	0	4
Busands	3	1	Bumed. & Surg.	0	4
Operations	3	2			
Navy Department	W.	L.		W.	L.
Aero	4	1	USMC	2	2
USCG	3	1	Y. & D.	1	3
Ships III	3	1	DTMB	1	3
Ships II	2	1	Ships I	0	5
Ships IV	2	1			
Roosevelt League	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chem. War Serv.	5	0	Veterans	1	4
Mt. Rainier	3	0	WA	1	4
GAO	3	1	K. C.	1	4
Thumb Up China	2	3			
Roosevelt-Western League	W.	L.		W.	L.
Naval Ordnance	4	0	Retail Clerks	1	3
AGO	2	2	OPA	1	3
D. C. Silents	2	2			
Naval Research Laboratory	W.	L.		W.	L.
CRG	4	0	Receivers	2	2
Chemistry	4	0	Sandhogs	2	2
Fire Control	3	1	M. & D. F.	0	4
Aircraft	3	1	Commu. Sec.	0	4
Mech. & Elec.	2	2	Design & Draft.	0	4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	W.	L.		W.	L.
Laboratory	3	0	Circle Stars	2	2
Locators	3	1	Classifying	0	4
Drill Hall	3	1	Chiefs	0	4
Navy Yard League	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mine Lab.	6	0	Nav. Ord. Lab.	2	4
Design & Draft.	5	0	Breech Mech.	2	4
Sight Shop	3	3	Optical Shop	2	4
Mis'laneous	3	3	Pattern Shop	0	5
Potomac River Naval Command	W.	L.		W.	L.
Marine Inst.	5	0	M. R. (N.Y.)	2	4
Naval Air Sta.	5	1	M. R. (Ind. Hd.)	2	4
Powder Factory	3	3	Naval Research	0	5

Baseball Caught in Labor-Draft Squeeze

Baseball Executives Draw New Major League Working Agreement

Baseball executives in huddle at New York draw up the new major league working agreement and vote to continue the commissionership job left vacant by the recent death of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis with almost unchanged and unlimited powers. Left to right they are, seated: Edward T. Collins, general manager of the Boston Red Sox; William Harridge, president of the American League; Joseph Hostetler, attorney for the American League; Louis Carroll, attorney for the National League, and Ford Frick, president of the National League. Standing are: Jack Zeller (left), general manager of the Detroit Tigers, and Harry Grabiner, vice president and general manager of the Chicago White Sox.

Work, Fight Edict Would Prove Fatal

Baseball appeared yesterday to be caught in a squeeze play where it may have to turn squarely to Jimmy Byrnes for a way out.

With limited national service legislation well along the road to enactment, many of the game's moguels felt that Government assistance has become imperative if the game is to continue in 1945.

This bill acects approximately eight million men from 18 to 45, and its passage would bring nearly to realization baseball's gravest fears . . . that enough players to round out teams will not be available.

Would See McNutt First

It was recalled that baseball leaders have said all along they should sit tight until it was determined what Congress will do about the manpower situation.

These same leaders have let it become known that they were weighing the possibility of asking the Government to channel back enough manpower to keep the game alive . . . if and when the work-or-fight bill passed.

While the game's bigwigs powwowed in New York yesterday, Government officials here were asked what the procedure would be if baseball decided to ask for Government aid. They replied:

First, the game would have to "establish a priority of essentiality" by making a presentation to War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt.

Byrnes Seen Favorable

Next, go to War Mobilization Director Byrnes and make its case when Byrnes returns from overseas.

These sources reiterated that Byrnes has no prejudices against baseball despite his crackdown on professional athletes December 9.

Sympathetic persons hinted that baseball might be able to establish its essentiality on a local morale basis aside from the sport's national aspects.

In some war production areas, it was pointed out, recreation facilities are inadequate and the "relief" value of movies, other forms of entertainment and some sports is acknowledged.

On the national side, baseball has already assembled considerable information . . . that 4,500,000 men in uniform have been admitted free to games; that 5,400 of 5800 pre-Pearl Harbor players are no win uniform and so on.

Things Are Different

Baseball has been reluctant to approach the Government ever since the late commissioner, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, established the policy of staying away from Washington.

"But that was early in the war when Landis received a letter from President Roosevelt giving baseball his blessing," one source said, emphasizing that "things are different now."

Landis was not confronted with the urgency of a manpower shortage. Then it was principally a matter of permission to play. Now it is a question of who can play.

Another solution for baseball was seen in the possibility of the Senate adding a life-saving amendment to the House-passed work-or-fight bill.

Senator Chandler (D., Ky.), recently said that he thinks baseball is worth continuing and that he will go to bat for the same. Chandler is a member of the Senate Military Committee now handling this legislation.

Plan for Limited Racing Is Proposed by McCreery

Miami, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP).—An alternative plan for limited racing until full scale operation of the sport is resumed was advanced today by Thomas McCreery, president of the Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association.

McCreery set forth his ideas in commenting on a suggestion by George P. Mahoney of the Maryland Racing Commission, who proposed that Metropolitan tracks be allowed to operate during twilight hours with entries limited to horses stabled in the same State.

McCreery said he believed that the racing situation would be greatly relieved by the opening of one track each in New England, New York, Maryland and Chicago in the summer, probably in Miami and New Orleans in the winter, and possibly California if manpower conditions permitted.

"By doing this," McCreery commented, "we could cut the transportation of horses to the minimum.

"I also believe that after the proposed manpower act becomes effective, which now seems likely, that there will not be enough younger men to operate more than a few of the tracks. Most exercise boys are under 46.

"There are some large tracks, such as Belmont and Hialeah, which can quarter as many as 1700 horses. Racing could be staged at these without any transportation difficulties.

"If there is not some racing, breeding interests will be particularly hard hit because they will be forced to make haphazard guess as to the quality of their stallions.

"Racing horses that are kept inactive will deteriorate, adding another problem.

"A little racing will mean much more than none at all.

"Of course, we're all out to win the war, and we're not going to push any plan that will not be 100 per cent okay with Washington.

"We're willing to do our part and take the sacrifices if it will mean getting this war over with."

5 Games Set For Detroit Gridders in '45

Detroit, Feb. 3 (AP).—University of Detroit, returning to the intercollegiate football scene next fall after a two-year absence, today announced a schedule of five 1945 games and Athletic Director Lloyd Brazil said negotiations were under way for two or three others.

Three of the five games already booked will be played here, one with Scranton University October 5 and another with Drake University October 26, neither of which the Titans have ever met before on the gridiron. The third home game is October 12 with Detroit's city rival, Wayne University. All three are night games.

Two road games are with Villanova Sunday, October 21 at Philadelphia and Marquette Saturday, November 3, at Milwaukee.

The University of Detroit athletic board plans to meet "probably next week," Brazil said, to name a head coach to succeed Charles E. (Gus) Dorais, who resigned in 1942 to become coach of the Detroit Lions of the National Football League. Detroit won five of nine games in 1942, one of its victories was a 9 to 0 decision over Villanova.

Md.-Richmond Cage Game Is Canceled

The game between the University of Richmond and the University of Maryland basketball teams, scheduled at Ritchie Coliseum Wednesday, has been canceled, athletic officials announced yesterday. The postponement was caused by an ejidemic of mumps at the University of Richmond, which resulted in a 15-day quarantine being imposed on the school.

Other Richmond games which had previously been called off included Friday night's tile with Virginia Military Institute and the date last night with Hampden Sydney. Also affected are Richmond's games with the University of North Carolina at Richmond February 10; the University of Virginia at Richmond, February 12, and William and Mary at Williamsburg, February 16.

Three members of the Spiders already are suffering from the malady and other players have been exposed.

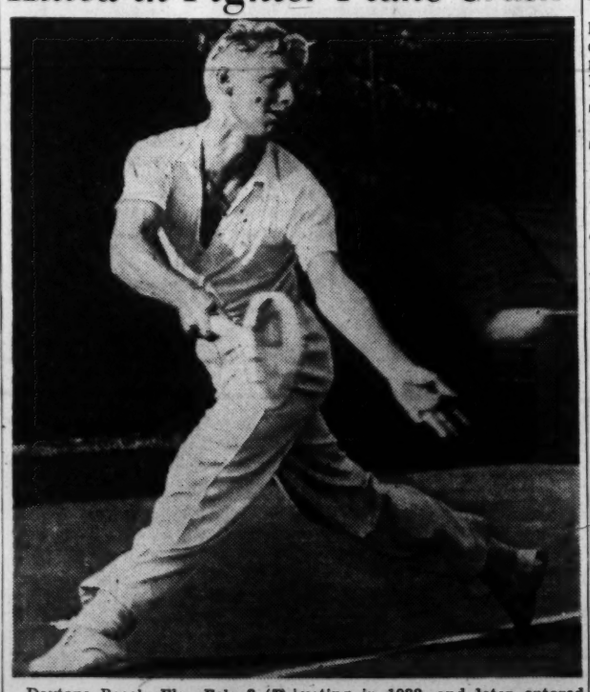
Hoosier Swimmers Win Triangular

East Lansing, Mich., Feb. 3 (AP). Indiana University scored 47 points here this afternoon to nose out Michigan State by three points in a triangular swimming meet with Detroit Tech, which trailed with 13.

Bob White, Hoosier free styler, annexed three firsts in the 100, 220 and 440 but lost to Joe Mueller of Michigan State in the 50-yard sprint.

Detroit Tech's strength was concentrated in the back stroke, where Joe Boyer and Dick Regal finished one-two.

Lieut. Joe Hunt, Tennis Ace, Killed in Fighter Plane Crash



Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP). Lieut. Joseph Raphael Hunt, USN, 26, naval aviator student and winner of the national amateur tennis singles championship in 1943, was killed yesterday when his plane crashed at sea 19 miles east of Dayton Beach.

Lieutenant Hunt was the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hunt of 136 South Plymouth blvd., Los Angeles. He attended the University of Southern California, graduating in 1938, and later entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

He won his national singles championship at Forest Hills, Long Island, in 1943, defeating Coast Guard Sea an J. A. Kramer. Prior to this date he had played on the Davis Cup doubles team with Kramer.

Lieutenant Hunt was graduated early with his Annapolis class in December, 1941, shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Parks Offered Great Chance In Bivins Scrap Tomorrow

One of the biggest chances ever offered a local boy will be featured at Uline Arena tomorrow night when Georgie Parks, terrific punching District Negro, tests high ranking Jimmy Bivins in the scheduled 10-round main event of the Liberty Athletic Club's show.

Parks is confronted with the opportunity of a lifetime in this bout. An upset of Bivins would automatically rocket him into the first flight of heavies, while a strong showing would place him in line for big money bouts.

Parks earned the Bivins shot at Uline's several weeks ago when he made a fine stand against Melio Bettina, one of the world's five ranking heavyweights, and more recently won impressively over the fast rising Terry Randolph in Newark.

Signs for Return Bout

Some indication of the respect with which Bivins regards Parks was shown in the signing of contracts in which the local Negro found it necessary to agree to a return bout with Bivins in Cleveland within 30 days in the event of victory. Parks would receive a flat guarantee of $7500 and an option of 22½ per cent of the receipts for such a bout.

Also Arturo Godoy, South American heavyweight champion, has agreed to meet the winner in late April or at Griffith Stadium in early May.

Marty Gallagher drew good gates and won important bouts from Tony Galento and King Levinsky locally some years ago, but neither Galento nor Levinsky were ranked on a par with the Bivins of today at that time.

Parks Packs Punch

Parks, a strong fighter and terrific puncher, is capable of putting away anyone he clips either with a good right hand or punishing left hook. He is at the peak of his condition and more confident than ever before.

In the semifinal six Pete Virgin, a popular featherweight here, comes back against Tony Oshiro, a Hawaiian who makes Newark his home. Other sixes offer Jimmy Bell vs. Sergt. Taylor Miller, heavyweights, and Perry Wright, a stablemate of Bivins and a welterweight, against an opponent to be named. Bobby Suma and Don Ellis meet in the opening four.

Big 10 Wants Cage Games On Campuses

Chicago, Feb. 3 (AP).—Western Conference athletic directors today recommended all conference basketball games should be played on college campuses unless special permission to play elsewhere is given by the directors.

This action was taken in the wake of a basketball gambling scandal involving the Brooklyn College team, in which five players admitted they were bribed to "throw a game."

The directors did notindicate immediately whether their action affected games at the Chicago Stadium which, during several seasons, has been the home floor of Northwestern University.

They also recommended basketball ratings and "information sheets" referring to colleges should be abolished, and asked that newspapers and radio stations refrain from stating the possible outcome, probable point advantage, or other information which would be helpful to gamblers.

Conference athletic departments, the directors said, will "continue rigidly the practice not to give out programs or statistical information which will contribute to gambling." They reaffirmed a regulation adopted several years ago prohibiting conference basketball teams from playing games under "private promotion."

Games played in the Chicago Stadium have been supervised by Northwestern and Deaul University athletic departments.

At mid-afternoon the directors had not recommended any candidates for Conference Athletic Commissioner to succeed the late John L. Griffith.

Terp Boxers Bow To N. C. Preflight By 5-to-3 Count

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 3 (AP).—The North Carolina Preflight Cloudbusters defeated the University of Maryland boxers, 5-3, here last night after forfeiting the 120-pound division.

The summary:

120 POUNDS—George Murphy (Maryland) won on forfeit.
127 POUNDS—Jim Calvey (Preflight) decisioned Ray Richards.
135 POUNDS—Al Salkowski (Preflight) decisioned Bill Filbert.
145 POUNDS—Byron Hostetler (Preflight) decisioned Bill Greer.
155 POUNDS—Tom Maloney (Maryland) knocked out R. T. Kirkpatrick in third round.
165 POUNDS—W. C Craigmile (Preflight) decisioned Al Novik.
175 POUNDS—Max Schumacher (Preflight) decisioned Dick Terry.
HEAVYWEIGHT—Ken Malone (Maryland) decisioned Ben Lum.

I. L. Directors Vote To Operate in '45

New York, Feb. 3 (AP).—Directors of the International League voted unanimously today to operate in 1945 and adopted a 154-game schedule opening April 19 and closing September 9.

Rochester drew the choice Jersey City date which usually sets a league attendance mark. Other April 19 pairings for the "southern" openers find Toronto at Newark, Montreal at Baltimore and Buffalo at Syracuse.

When the circuit swings "north" two weeks later on May 2 Syracuse will be at Buffalo, and Newark at Toronto. On May 3 Jersey City will play at Rochester and Baltimore at Montreal.

Md. White-Tailed Deer Population Estimated at 5500

Maryland's white-tailed deer population is estimated at 5500 animals, none of which require red points.

The Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service, releasing yesterday its annual population survey of big-game animals, enumerated 15 species, only one of them found in Maryland.

The report noted also that the Free State's big-game population declined 8.3 per cent from 1941 to 1942, the date of the latest census, while in the Nation a a whole it was increasing 13.1 per cent.

Pennsylvania led the Nation with an estimated 750,000 white-tailed deer. Virginia had 17,599; West Virginia, 32,284; Delcware, 19.

The Maryland deer kill was reported to nave fallen from 424 in 1940 to only 311 the following year and then risen again to 395 in 1942.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, the report explained, does not count each individual animal but for most species uses various sampling methods to arrive at the populatoin etsimates.

Belford Matmen Win

Mercersburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—The Bedford (Pa.) High School wrestling team defeated Mercersburg Academy, 32-11, here this afternoon.

Moguls Fail to Elect New Commissoiner

By Jack Hand

New York, Feb. 3 (AP).—Baseball magnates of the two major leagues approved an agreement today that provided for commissioner control of baseball with little change in the absolute powers held by the late K. M. Landis during his 24-year reign.

Before taking up their joint study of the pact the club owners in the American and National Leagues announced their determination to open the 1945 championship season and to continue "as long as the Government wants us to do so."

No Election Date Set

The meeting broke up without selection of Landis' successor but a resolution was adopted urging that the naming be done as soon as possible. No election date was set. The new agreement provides that 12 clubs must agree on the selection.

Virtually the only difference in the new code as compared to the one under which Landis held sway was that no action or rules of the Major Leagues can be construed as detrimental to baseball.

During the Landis era, he was the sole Judge of what was bad for baseball and was given blanket authority to correct it as he saw fit.

Leagues to Have Final Word

The new commissioner is given permission to write to the presidents of the leagues regarding something he considers detrimental and it then must be reconsidered at the next Joint meeting—but the leagues have the final say.

All other powers were retained. The Commissionre's term of office was left at seven years and the salary at $50,000 annually.

Plebe Grapplers Win

Annapolis, Feb. 3 (AP).—Pinning all eight opponents, Navy's Plebe wrestlers, guided by Specialist Alan Richards, ran up a perfect 40-to-0 count against the scrappy but inexperienced Cadet grapplers from Agusta Military Academy of Fort Defiance, Va., today, for the Middies' third consecutive victory of the season.

Perruso Cafe, OSS Fives Clash Tonight

Thrills and suspense from start to finish are expected when Perruso's Cafe and Office of Strategic Services, only all-winning clubs left in the second round of the Heurich Basketball League, clash in Heurich Gym tonight at 7. Perruso's boasts more than a half-dozen of the best set shots ever combined in this area, while OSS has George Glamack, one of the greatest basketball players ever seen.

Arnold "Red" Auerbach and George Garber, who spearheaded some of the finest George Washington U. teams of recent years; Barry Kresiberg and Si Wagman, current GWU students, and Len Millis, Nick Fillah and John Smerick are the most expert Perruso gunners.

Glamack, 6-foot 5-inch husky who recently was named all-time All-American by the Helms Foundation of Los Angeles, has a sensational average of over 19.3 points for 11 loop games despite the fact that three men take him in every contest. In the first Perruso's encounter, the North Carolina U. product made 18 points but his teammates were off and missed countless easy shots in the process of bowing, 54-41.

Big George, however, has been coaching his team, too, and it has won seven straight in impressive fashion. In fact, OSS is being conceded a good chance of avenging its early defeat by Perruso's. Expected to lend firm support to Glamack this time are George Babcock, All-Indiana All-Scholastic in 1941; Bill Duryee, who used to be all-city in baseball, basketball and football and city 100-yard champion while at Western High School; Joe Crisafulli, Maryland U. Alumnus; Tom Rollo, slick New York City club veteran; Lyle Havens of Kentucky and Johnny Wood of Pitt.

Naval Research and Senate Beer, also are out to get revenge against teams which beat them the first time around th eloop. Both have lost only one, each, so far this second half and Research is expected to turn the tables on Garvin's Grill in the 8 p. m. contest while Senate probably will do the same to Kavakos in the 9 p. m. affair.

Colts' Sam Demma Will Not Return To Club This Year

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Sam Demma, who alternated with Emil Cabrera as catcher for the Richmond Colts in 1944, will not return to the club this season.

Demma, who is working in a war defense job near his home in New Orleans, has advised friends here that he will not be back. He batted .246 for the Colts last year.

Taylor Sanford, who succeeded Ben Chapman as manager of the Colts near the end of the season when the latter was sold to Brooklyn, may not be able to accept the position as Colt boss this year if it is offered him. Sanford, director of athletics and head coach at Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, is classified 2-A, placing him in the essential industry classification. Also the Yellow Jackets may stage a spring program of baseball, starting April 2, which will preclude the possibility of Sanford directing the preseason workouts of the Mustangs this year.

Navy Gymnastis Whip Turners

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3 (AP).—Garnering top rank in four out of five events today, Navy gymnastis defeated the New York Turners Athletic Club, 70½ to 20½.

Stahl of the New Yorkers, captured first place in side horse competition, but Navy gymnasts topped the visitors in the horizontal bar, rope climb, parallel bars and flying ring divisions, with Peace and Hoffman of Navy splitting first place in the rope climb.

Carl Steele, War Hero, To Fight in Belt Battles

CARL STEELE

By Al Costello

Carl Steele will fight in the Post-AAU Battle of Belts semifinals Thursday night at Turner's Arena because he fought.

He fought Japs.

He fought them so well and with such courage and cunning that he he is here today, resuming an amateur boxing career that was nipped because greed and agression enflamed the world and changed the destinies of the human race in almost every land.

Carl is 27, a Marine and, (he'll hate this) a hero.

His hair is thinning and is blond; he was at Guadalanal and Cape Glouster, New Britain; he was with the first Marine to receive a Presidential citation and a battle star; he wears four battle stars, the Purple Heart and one of the highest decorations the United States can bestow on its saldiers—The Silver Star—awarded only for bravery and gallantry in action against the enemy above and beyond the call of duty.

Fights in 160-Pound Class

Carl is entered in the 160-pound senior class in the Battle of Belts. He'll make his debut Thursday night when he meets the popular Nick Mancini, a sailor from Pete's A. C. and a brother of Pete Mancini, also a sailor on duty somewhere in the Pacific and the founder of famed Pete's A. C. of Southwest.

He's been training almost a month now since his return to the States from the far-flung Pacific battles when he gets time off from his present duties as a sergeant with the Marine Guard Battalion at the Navy Department, 23rd st. and Constitution ave. nw.

But let's go back to Cape Glouchester. Guadalcanal had been tough and Carl, then a corporal, had been in the thick of things. That's where his outfit won the Presidential Citation. But at Cape Glouchester it was a damned sight tougher—at least for Carl.

Risks His Life

They (Carl and his Marine buddies) were storming a hill and a Jap pillbox mowed many of them down. A tiny group became separated from the main detachment and were pinned down by the murderous fire, halfway up the hill the pillbox was guarding.

Carl grabbed a machine gun and as his citation read afterward, "with utter disregard for personal safety and at the risk of his life," raced up the hill with the sorely needed gun. When he arrived one of his buddies was dead and three were badly wounded.

Carl hastily, but effectively, mounted the machine gun and got it working. Meanwhile two more of his buddies were killed and three more wounded. He opened fire on the Jap pillbox, but the Japs were tough and, having the advantage of concealment, returned the fire. Their action put Carl's gun out of commission and wounded him in the hands, arms and legs. Despite his wounds he reassembled the gun and again got it working before a Jap shell burst nearby, almost wiping out the little group. The gun was beyond repair.

But his action delayed and drew the "Monkey Men's" attention and allowed another little group to slip up undetected and drop a calling card into the pillbox in the form of a hand grenade and that was the end of Mr. Jap's pillbox—also all the little Japs therein.

Carl didn't think much of it. But as he says, "I got a lot of 'publicity' (he didn't say how) out of it and they gave me the Silver Star. But a lot of other guys have done more only they didn't hear anything about it t headquarters. I was lucky."

Eight or 10 bullets in his hands, arms and legs caused him to lose a lot of blood but he said, "I wasn't wounded badly."

No, he wasn't wounded badly. He was only in three Army and four Navy hospitals for eight months and only was discharged last April and came back to the States in July.

They gave him the Purple Heart and Silver Star while he was flat on his back in a hospital bed. He got a great kick out of it when the high ranking officer pinned the medals on his pajama coat, stepped back and saluted. He returned the salute but he couldn't arise.

Entered in Senior Division.

Now he's training for his first love—boxing.

He's in the seniors because he's a veteran of the ring wars as well as a hero and a fighter in a more terrible war where sportsmanship is unknown and where the only law is kill or be killed.

He started boxing in 1938 in the AAU tournament and won the 135-pound novice championship. He went to the 135-pound senior finals of the Golden Gloves in 1939 and in 1940 he lost to "Reds" Vernon in the 147-pound senior gloves. Vernon became champion.

In 1941 he reenlisted in the Marines after having served a four-year hitch from 1934 to 1938. Also in '41 he won the regimental 145-pound championship at New River, N. C. He went to the quarter-finals of the divisionals the same year and in 1942 he went to the finals of the Charlotte (N.C.) Golden Gloves finals.

Then he went overseas April of '42. He's almost a native son, born in Fairfax, Va.

Carl Steele is coming back to fight again after having won the greatest fight of his life and is coming back a hero.

We just though you would like to know something about the fellows the Post and A. A. U. deal with when they combine to put on a fine sporting tournament such as the Battle of Belts.

We're sort of proud of Sergt. Carl Steele, United States Marine and Post-A. A. U. boxer.

Woodberry Forest Matmen Win, 28-8

Woodberry Forest, Va., Feb. 3.—The Woodberry Forest wrestlers downed Severn School of Maryland here today, 28 to 8, in a closely contested set of matches.

Martin Sprague won on a fall over Billy Fitts in the 105-pound class, and then Jordan took a close decision over Tommy Chatham in the 136-pound division to register the Maryland's only victories. Billy Montgomery and Ian MacConochie scored falls for Woodberry while their teammates, Bob Seller, Fletcher Woodward, Ted Brothers, Ted Barnes, Jack Howard and Julian Buxton, won their matches on decision.

England Edges Scotland Booters

London, Feb. 3 (AP).—England defeated Scotland, 3 to 2, at Villa Park, Birmingham, today in the fourteenth wartime international soccer game between the two countries. Police limited the crowd to 66,000.

Brilliant favored play earned England the victory though Robert Brown, Scotland's 21-year-old amateur goal keeper, put up a heroic display and alone saved his team from a worse defeat.

High School Highlights

By Newton Bowers

Harry Martin, former all-high basketball, football and baseball player for Central High, has been reported wounded in action . . . Martin, who is in the Army Air Corps, is recovering from a shrapnel wound on the chin—literally a close shave . . . Martin is the boy, if you remember, who received a contract from the Boston Red Sox in 1941 and caught for one of their class D farm clubs in the Eastern Shore League before being called to the colors . . . Charley Kligman, assistant cage coach at Wilson, has enlisted in the Merchant Marines . . . Charlie recently was discharged from the Navy Air Force after having served almost a year . . . Curley White, colorful District basketball official, not only officiates but is an active player . . . Curley performs with TWA quintet in the Heurich League . . . Lieut. Sam DiBlasi, former Central athlete, has been reported missing in action . . . Sam, who seemed destined for a third base berth with the Detroit Tigers before he enlisted, served several seasons with the Detroit farm system.

John Jankowski, of Central, was Tommy Whelan's halfback mate at Catholic University when Whelan was rated one of the best broken-field runners in collegiate football and was mentioned for All-America honors . . . Both men are still active in sports, Jankowski, a basketball and football coach, and Whelan a grid official . . . the St. John's vs. Gonzaga game last week was probably the most thrilling of the local season as the schools more than lived up to their traditional rivalry . . . St. John's edged the Purple, 31-29, but the story may be different when the teams clash again later in the season . . . Eastern's Ramblers are still on top the heap of local talent . . . they have won 13 and lost none this season.

Eddie Cinotti, former Tech baseballer, has been wounded in action along with Johnny Asha, pint-sized all-high gridder with Roosevelt in 1943 . . . Bob Lamon, Eastern's star forward and sparkplug, leads scorers in the interhigh loop . . . the lanky West Virginian has averaged better than 14 points per game . . . Jim O'Donnell of Georgetown Prep, is still going great guns and is by far ahead in prep school scoring . . . "Shrimp" Brewer, former Tech star cager and now a physical instructor at Norfolk, is spending a leave at home and attended the Tech-Wilson clash last Friday . . . "Shrimp" has been in the Navy over three years and now holds a 2/c petty officer's rating . . . Coach Tommy Nolan of Anacostia, is looking for one of the Indians' better cage seasons next year . . . Tommy has every regular on the squad returning . . . The largest crowd to turn out for a scholastic game this season was at the St. John's—Gonzaga game last Friday . . . 4000 crammed into the Catholic University gym.

The Fight Racket

By Al Costello

Smartest and cutest, advertising medium for some time is the hilarious idea hatched by Hymie Newman, batting practice pitcher for the Nats for a number of years, and his brother Natie, both ardent fight fans . . . Hymie and Natie teamed to open a baby's outfitting store in the 2000 block ot 18th st. nw., which they aptly named the "Teddy Bear Baby Shoppe" . . . they wanted their enterprise known . . . so Hymie had an inspiration and bought a bathrobe for a fighter with their shop (pardon it should be shoppe) advertised on the back . . . the fighter, fittingly enough, who will receive and wear the robe is Bee Bee Washington, local colored middleweight, who at the advanced age of 21 has been a father five times! . . . Is or ain't Hymie and Natie opportunists? . . . Letter arrived this week from Pete Mancini, who is somewhere in the Pacific with the Navy . . . Pete, founder of the Southwest Pete's A. C., one of the potent factors in the Post-A. A. U. battle of belts, couldn't say exactly where he is (or was) at the time, but his stationery featured the cutest little hula dancer! . . . now guess . . . Pierre Gruen, manager of Claudio Villar, leaves in about two weeks for Mexico City for an indefinite period, there to look over a couple of business opportunities . . . Is Fred Kirsch to be congratulated or is that merely an idle rumor? . . . Nick Latsios, former Alexandria "Golden Greek" now with the Army Air Forces at a New Hampshire base, paid a flying visit to town last week, arriving Tuesday and departing Wednesday, but still had time to say hello to old pals . . . Incidentally, Nick's manager, Peter Gianaris, had a handful of tickets for the third Bobby Ruffin-Johnny Grecco production Friday night at Madison Square Garden as late as Friday afternoon and still didn't know whether or not he could make it.

Dan Parker, the swell New York columnist who delights in calling a spade a spade, is advocating a point scoring system for bouts in New York instead of the round system now in vogue . . . and also suggests that Eddie Egan, new chairman of the State Athletic Commission, "weed out" a few of the incompetents . . . Arturo Godoy, Al "Weskit" Weill's Chilean heavyweight who will soon embark on his comeback, admits to being 32 years old . . . Arturo watched Jimmy Bivins train the other day at Liberty A. C. gym in company with Tony Canzoneri and ventured the opinion he could handle Jimmy after a few months training and a couple of warm-up shots, at least that's his opinion . . . Bivins faces George Parks tomorrow night for Goldie Ahearn at Uline Arena and somebody figures to be among the missing before the final bell—but who? . . . Frank Sweeney and Joe Gannon, sensational local youngsters who scored kayoes in their local debuts recently at Turner's Arena, will fight on the same card, also at Turner's, the night of Tuesday, Feb. 13 . . . incidentally, Promoter Joe Turner and Matchmaker Gabe Menendez plan to run three weeks in succession, Feb. 13, 19 and 26 inasmuch as the Ice-Capades will "shut out" Goldie Ahearn from Feb. 11 to 20 inclusive at Uline Arena . . . also incidentally, Frank Sweeney, who has seven kayoes in a row, claims he's carrying more TNT in his mitt now that he has had a couple of bad teeth rectified . . . Turner and Menendez, further incidentally, haven't lost a penny in boxing in their two shows since the Christmas holidays . . . all of which prompted Menendez to spring for a new bonnet.

Jimmy Bivins, according to the odds layers, is between 10 and 15 to 1 over George Parks tomorrow night . . . which may be an overlay when it is considered Parks' punching prowess, which is dynamite, and the fact that Bivins hasn't fought for a year . . . and if that isn't a tiny bit of fat around his middle and hips it isn't muscle, either . . . The District Boxing Commission has lost a lot of face by Pennsylvania's ignoring its suspension of Chalky Wright and his manager, Eddie Walker, by booking Wright for a scramble with Willie Joyce tomorrow night in Philadelphia . . . Leon Rains, chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission, either overlooked or ignored the suspension . . . regardless, the "rains" never came for the D. C. Boxing Bosses . . . whose rulings apparently have about as much authority as "Slapsie Maxie" Rosenbloom's punches in his best days . . . which was, to put it briefly and mildly—Nix!

Lions, Rovers Clash Tuesday At Uline Arena

Washington's Lions are to close their 1944-1945 Eastern Hockey League home season on Uline ice Tuesday night when they play host to the lightning fast New York Rovers on Uline ice at 8:30 o'clock.

Seven league matches on the road will follow, but indications are that Eastern League contests with the New York Rovers here on March 2 and in New York on March 4 will be played as United States Amateur Hockey Association series games.

Following Tuesday's finale here, the Lions are to move to Philadelphia to oppose the Falcons Wednesday night; meet the Olympics in Boston Saturday, and the Rovers in New York Sunday.

On Thursday afternoon Owner Migiel J. Uline and Coach Charley Good will represent Washington at a final meeting of the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association at Atlantic City to complete plans for the championship series which is expected to start late this month and extend into March.

Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore will enter this competition and each team will be awarded 12 matches—six at home and as many on the road. However, the fact that both New York and Boston are expected to play some of their games away from home probably will assure Washington, and Uline Arena, here.

Mueller Undergoes Several Physicals

Indiantown Gap, Pa. Feb. 3 (U.P.) Ray Mueller, the "iron man" catcher of the Cincinnati Reds, underwent a series of physical examinations at the military reservation here today to determine his fitness for military service.

Mueller was sent here by his Harrisburg draft board for a series of chest X-rays. He lives in Steelton, Pa., and is the father of a 3-year-old son.

DOGS . . .

The first big win of the year for a local dog was scored at Clearwater, Fla., this past week, when W. A. McIlwaine's 7-year-old red chow, Ch. Far Land Red Star, was best in show, all breeds. Winning the working group was the boxer bitch, Hickory of Wolf Trap, owned by Mrs. Jouett Shouse. The McIlwaine's Old English sheepdog, Ch. Cartruf Wise Council, placed second in the group. A St. Bernard bred by A. Dowell Mansfield of Dalakay Kennels and two English setters, one bred by Maj. H. W. Glassen of Arlington, and one sired by his Champion, were winning representatives of local breeders.

Red Star's fine win is further indication that dogs of this breed have a longer show life than those of most others, in which a 7-year-oldster would be retired or shown only as a veteran. At one of the thousand-entry shows in the New York area last spring, featuring a Chow specialty, best of breed over all other champions and class winners went to an 11-year-old black Chow, which then went on to place in the group, thus defeating the top dogs of several other non-sporting breeds.

J. C. Hawley of Riverdale, Md., who has been president of the Capital City Cocker Club, has been transferred out of this territory, and at the recent meeting, John Hess of Washington, was elected to the office. The Hess cockers have had grand wins during the past year and if this breed club goes ahead as steadily as the "Dalecarlia" kennels, it should make a fine record in 1945. Already planned is a match to be held March 11 at a Washington hotel—also a specialty in the fall.

Two Washington cocker spaniel pups are taking their preliminary rabies and distemper shots—equivalent of the typhus and other innoculations given globe-trotting humans—before starting off for their new home in Egypt. Mrs. Mary K. Powell of the Allentown rd. is the breeder of the 4-month-old parti-colored pair, and they will soon become members of the household of one of our diplomatic representatives in that country.

Owners of small-sized dogs have sometimes felt their favorites overlooked as possible aids in various phases of the war effort. They should be cheered by the report from England that the Medal for Bravery has been awarded Beauty, 6-year-old wirehaired fox terrier. Ignoring the terrier fondness for a good scrap with any dog or cat, Beauty has saved not only a number of persons, but often at great risk to herself has sought out, and helped dig out, no less than 63 animals caught under air-raid debris.

Bridgewater Laces Lynchburg, 65-41

Bridgewater, Va., Feb. 3 (AP).—Bridgewater's Eagles ran away from a Lynchberg College basketball team here last night in a 65-41 victory.

The Eagles led 33-20 at halftime and they managed to keen a 2 to 1 advantage over the visitors during the second half behind the accurate shooting of Walston, Sanger and Houff who scored 38 of their team's points.

For Lynchberg, Coleman, a forward, tallied 17 points to lead the scoring for the game. A teammate, Dawson, collected 13.

Tar Riflemen Score Again

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3 (AP).—For the second time this season the United States Naval Academy riflemen set down the marksmen from the United States Coast Guard Academy of New London, Conn., winning today's match by a 1399-to-1372 margin, for the Middie team's fourth straight triumph.

Md. Kennel Show Draws 648 Entries

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—The thirty-second annual all-breed dog show of the Maryland Kennel Club, and the first major event of the year in the Eastern area, opened this afternoon with 648 entries, including a good proportion of Washington exhibitors.

Mrs. Mildred Patterson, Beltsville, had best of breed with her Afghan hound Bogin Halhe of Milapat, recently a winner in Florida. Mrs. E. H. Harding, Silver Spring, had the same award with her white Great Pyrenees LaShan Bokhara. A. S. Gardiner, jr., Bethesda, took Winner's bitch with the Airdale terrier Mint Mitzie and deserve with Lady Solitaire of Renidrag.

Mrs. E. H. Alban Sturdee of Alexandria judged retrievers and had an excellent entry of these sporting dogs.

The Coast Guard gave a demonstration of war dogs in action, including a dramatic illustration of sentry work, with and also without a dog. A saboteur "killed" the man in one case, but was detected by the dog in the other. The dogs also elicited great applause for their scaling of obstacles, including a 12-foot wall.

Uniforms predominated at the ringsides and in the aisles, with more Navy blue than khaki since the beneficiary of the event is the Navy League, Baltimore Council.

An evening session with a number of specialties to be judged will sort out many of the contenders for group and best-in-show honors tomorrow. Judging tomorrow will start at 2 p. m., with groups to be judged at 7, and best-in-show thereafter. Obedience tests will also be run through the day and early evening. Best-in-show will be chosen by Mrs. George St. George, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Polio Benefit Cage Game Tickets on Sale Tomorrow

Tickets for the Second Annual President's Birthday Celebration cage classic will go on sale tomorrow morning, it was announced last night by Edgar Morris, chairman of the sports committee.

Ticket locations are Uline Arena, where the game will take place on February 24; the ticket agencies at the Willard and Shoreham hotels; the Sports Center, 10th and D sts. nw.; the Lichtman theaters office, 1212 V st. nw; the Sporting News Service, 1934 11th st. nw. Members of the Touchdown, Atlas and Variety clubs will find tickets in their clubrooms. Prices are $2.40 for reserved seats and $1.20 for unreserved seats, both prices including tax.

As in 1944, Lieut. Comdr. Clare Bee, a former coach of Long Island University, will gather his fabulous "wonder team" for the forthcoming game. The professional Washington Bears will provide the opposition. Last year's game in which the "wonder five" was victorious, netted the Fight Infantile Paralysis Fund approximately $7500. With a rescaling of the Arena for this year's game, Chairman Morris stated it is hoped that approximately $10,000 will be realized from the fund.

Baker Hospital Tops Hagerstown

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 3.—Newton D. Baker General Hospital's basketball five ran roughshod over the Hagerstown (Md.) High School team on the hospital floor near here Thursday night to win, 49 to 33, and take its sixteenth straight game of the season.

The score was tied at half-time, 19-19, but Baker poured it on in the second half and held the visitors scoreless in the final quarter.

Leading Baker's attack was Baierl with 23 points, trailed by Bedini, with 12, and Silberberg with 8. McFarland's 13 was high for Hagerstown.

Plebe Cagers Score, 37 to 15

Annapolis, Feb. 3 (AP).—On the offensive from the start, the Navy Plebe basketball team netted its fifth game of the year today, stopping St. Paul's School of Baltimore 37 to 15.

In a slow-moving fray, Navy held a 12-to-6 margin over the Baltimoreans at half time.

Don Stephens, starting forward for the Plebes, took high point honors as he sent three field goals and three free tosses through the netting, while Forward Thompson, who sparked the visitors, scoring five with a pair of two pointers and three foul shots.

Maryland Riflemen Defeat St. John's

The University of Maryland's rifle team defeated a determined St. John's aggregation, 1322 to 1291, at the Maryland range.

High shot of the day was M. Kurtz of Maryland, with 274, while St. John's Soucy collected a score of 270.

University of Maryland	Prone	Kneeling	Standing	Total
M. Kurtz	100	89	85	274
B. Ashe	98	91	83	272
J. Brigaglio	98	94	73	265
A. Knight	98	88	75	258
W. Bowers	96	85	70	251
Total				1322
St. John's				
A. Soucy	100	90	80	270
A. Ramos	98	92	75	265
I. Kimes	98	95	68	261
W. Soleau	88	90	74	252
F. Samaha	93	79	71	243
Total				1291

National Hockey League, Canadian Officials Confer

Montreal, Feb. 3 (AP).—Maj Connie Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs, said today that at his suggestion, the National Hockey League had decided to appoint a committee to interview Canadian officials "in an effort to clarify for the future what players would be eligible for National League play."

Finazzo Asks 'Fitting' for Gloves' Size

Closing of the Bee Bee Washington-Johnny Finazzo return battle for Turner's Arena a week from Tuesday night, February 13, also has brought a stormy complaint from the Baltimore Italian over the new gloves (six ouncers) that he drew for their blistering 10-round draw when the two fought in the Turner pit three weeks ago.

Finazzo claims that his punching power was shackled by the fact that the gloves fit too tightly and cramped his hands. As a result, he expects to go before the District Boxing Commission this week and request an advance fitting for the mittens to be used in next week's encounter.

Promoter Joe Turner and Gabe Menendez, arena matchmaker, have agreed to cooperate with him in his request.

The Baltimore signor is now riding in high recognition as a new middleweight star in the East as a result of the surprise he handed Billy Arnold when he battled the Philly ace to a draw.

District Ski Club To Hold Monthly Meet Wednesday

The Ski Club of Washington, has announced that its February meeting will be held Wednesday evening at 8:15 in the Empire Room of the Ambassador Hotel. This meeting will be open to all people who are interested.

Feature of the evening's program will be a brief talk on military skiing by Lieutenant Colonel Stenerson of the Norwegian Embassy. Lieutenant Colonel Stenersen is the outstanding authority of the United Nations on wartime skiing and has spent much of his time, since the beginning of the war, training ski troops of Norway, the United States, England and Iceland.

Motion pictures to be shown include the rare film of the Parsenne Derby, the longest race in the world which before the war was held annually in Switzerland. This film is seldom seen, for the only copies in this country are privately owned.

Before the evening meeting, at 6:15, a skiers' dinner will be held in the main dining room of the Ambassador. Reservations are limited and should be made before noon on Wednesday, by calling Delphine Carpenter at Michigan 5600. The dinner, too, is open to the public.

Bainbridge Cagers Rally to Defeat Camp Shelton, 49-47

Bainbridge, Md., Fed. 3 (AP).—The Bainbridge Naval Training Center basketball team came from behind last night to win in the last three minutes of play against Camp Shelton, Va., by a score of 49 to 47.

Scoring spurts featured the game with both sides leading at various times.

The first half closed with Bainbridge holding a six-point lead after having had a nine-point edge, which was wiped out by the soldiers' quintet.

After seven minutes of play in the second half, Shrick tied the game at 32-all. After that Brightman came through with three successive field goals putting Camp Shelton in the lead, 38 to 32.

The final surge of the Bainbridge Commodores netted 13 straight points.

Shelton	G	FG	P	Bainbridge	G	FG	P
Brightman, f	5	0	10	Crossin, f	5	2	12
D Miller, f	1	3	5	Francella, f	1	0	2
Bell, f	1	0	2	Holcomb, f	0	2	2
Bury, c	3	0	6	Schaefer, f	1	2	4
Shrick, c	5	1	11	Lacy, f	0	2	2
McGrath, g	4	2	10	Coleman, c	7	2	16
J Miller, g	0	0	0	Hamilton, g	2	2	6
Keth, g	1	1	3	Gehrke, g	0	0	0
				Schwartz, g	1	3	5
Totals	20	7	47	Goldfenn, g	0	0	0
				Totals	17	15	49

Referee—P. Menton. Umpire—Kaufman.

Boys Club Boxing Enters Semifinals

The novice division of the Police Boys' Club sixth annual boxing tournament enters the semi-final round tomorrow night when 21 bouts will be staged at No. 12 club.

Following is the card:

55 POUNDS—Douglas Miller, No. 11, vs Emilio Prencipe, No. 12.
60 POUNDS—William Cator, No. 4, vs Francis Maxfield, No. 4.
65 POUNDS—Roy Williams, No. 10, vs Anthony Prencipe, No. 12.
70 POUNDS—Edward Gordon, No. 4, vs Thomas Espina, No. 5.
75 POUNDS—Bernie Panella, No. 11, vs John White, No. 11; R. Marshall, No. 11, vs Gerald Golin, No. 11.
80 POUNDS—James Morrison, No. 12, vs Jack Wittern, No. 11; Robert Marino, No. 5 vs. Stanley Kernan, No. 12.
85 POUNDS—Edward Henson, No. 4, vs Herbert Kerns, No. 4.
90 POUNDS—Fred Wright, No. 11, vs Vincent McCafferty, No. 10.
95 POUNDS—Billy Miller, No. 10, vs Louis McConnell, No. 5; Charles Sine, No. 10 vs Robert Rogers, No. 12.
100 POUNDS—Robert Jones, No. 11, vs Jimmy Herring, No. 11.
105 POUNDS—Philip Moser, No. 5, vs John Lohman, No. 4.
110 POUNDS—William Sillers, No. 4, vs. Robert Burman, No. 10.
115 POUNDS—John Hunt, No. 5, vs. Neal O'Donnell, No. 11.
120 POUNDS—Arthur Hibbert, No. 11, vs. Middleton McAbee, No. 10.
125 POUNDS—Robert Francis, No. 11, vs Billy Neal, No. 11; John Kabosky, No. 11, vs Carl Lukart, No. 11.
135 POUNDS—James Gough, No. 5, vs John Watson, No. 11.
150 POUNDS—Lawrence Kendall, No. 5, vs. Roy Birdsong, No. 10.

Tar J-V Grapplers Defeat Virginia

Annapolis, Feb. 3 (AP).—Ray Schwartz's undefeated Navy junior varsity wrestling team maintained its unblemished season record today after a 32-to-0 whitewashing of the matmen from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Longfellow Addresses Touchdown Lunch

Commodore Wilbert E. Longfellow, nationally popular humorist and lecturer, will be main speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Touchdown Club Tuesday at 12:30 p. m.

Longfellow, assistant director of First Aid and Water Safety and Accident Prevention Service for the American Red Cross will address Touchdowners on: "What's Under Your Hat for America?"

Navy Matmen Score Over Penn State

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3 (AP).—Navy's unbeaten wrestling team for the fourth straight time this year held its opposition scoreless today, knocking off Penn State of State College, Pa., 36 to 0.

The meet was a Navy show from start to finish and was one of the worst upsets the Pennsylvanians in several seasons by Navy.

The first pin of the program was in the 155-pound class when Midshipman Fletcher easily downed Captain Smith of th evisitors with a body press hold in the first period.

Eastern Intercollegiate titleholder Midshipman Micky MacDonald and Capt. John Hale pinned their opponents in the 121 and 165-pound classes respectively. Hale used a head scissors to throw Penn State's hard fighting Wishard early in the third period.

A rough-and-tumble match between Oscar Greene of Navy and J. Green of Penn State was halted by an injury to the Penn State wrestler forcing him to yield to Green by default.

One of the top-notch matches of the card was between J. M Faust of Navy and H. Frey of Penn State in the 145-pound division, which Faust managed to take only with difficulty, in spite of the one-sided point score.

Faust was a membe at one time of the Penn State freshman wrestling team with which he was undefeated.

The climax in the proceedings was the heavyweight bout in which Navy's Coppedge pinned Miltenberger in 23 seconds of the third stanza. Assorted maneuvering marked the first period nad neither brought the other to the mat. Miltenberger's defensive tactics saw him through the second frame and his downfall came at the start of the final period.

The summary:

121 POUNDS—McDonald (Navy) pinned Schautz with a chest and half-nelson. Time, 1:50.
128 POUNDS—Foglesong (Navy) decisioned Crease. Time, 7:1.
136 POUNDS—Green (Navy) won by default from Green (Penn State).
145 POUNDS—Faust (Navy) decisioned Frey (Penn State). Time, 10:1
155 POUNDS—Fletcher (Navy) pinned Smith (Penn State) with a body press. Time, 2:42.
165 POUNDS—Hale (Navy) pinned Wishard (Penn State) with a head scissors. Time, 6:25.
175 POUNDS—Brimm (Navy) pinned Hall (Penn State) with reverse chancery. Time, 5:53.
HEAVYWEIGHT—Coppedge (Navy) pinned Miltenberger (Penn State) with a chest and half-nelson. Time, 6:25.
Referee—W. R. Lehman (Franklin and Marshall).

Time Limit Erased For Sharkey-Rohde Mat 'Title' Match

Babe Sharkey, who will risk his world's heavyweight grappline title against Dutch Rohde Wednesday night at Turner's Arena, has agreed to have the match routed for a one-fall, finish outcome, with the time limit clause tossed right out the window.

Therefore, the tangle, which highlights the arena bill for this week along with the appearance of the freakish French Angel against Michele Leone in another finish match, will be the first staged here without a time limit.

Sharkey's ready acceptance of the no-limit was a surprise, as it was felt the big champ would take an "out" and insist on going only the one hour. He was held to a draw by Rohde here recently and the challenger appeared to be the fresher and stronger of the two at the end of the grueling tangle.

The Angel-Leone match is the huge-headed Frenchman's first appearance here in many months. Leone gave the famous mat freak the hardest match of any rival the Angel has met previously in a District ring.

Lanier Recovering From Operation

St. Louis, Feb. 3 (AP).—Max Lanier, 29-year-old left-handed pitching star of the St. Louis Cardinals, is recovering "very satisfactorily" from an operation for the removal of his appendix, Dr. Robert F. Hyland, club surgeon, said tonight.

The operation was performed yesterday at St. John's Hospital. Lanier has been accepted for military service ad is awaiting call. His home is in Denton, N. C.

Plebe Swimmers 42-24 Winners

Annapolis, Feb. 3 (AP).—Navy's Plebe swimming team checked in with five firsts in individual events to gain a 42-to-24 victory over tankmen from Augusta Military Academy of Fort Defiance, Va., today.

Plebes scored firsts in the 50-yard free style, 100-yard breast stroke, 220-yard free style, 100-yard backstroke and low board diving classes, as Augusta poolsters had topshots in the 100-yard free style, 150-yard medley relay and 160-yard relay sections.

Middle Pistol Team Victor

Annapolis, Feb. 3 (AP).—The United States Naval Academy pistol team marked up its fourth win in a row today, defeating the United States Coast Guard Academy of New London, Conn., by a close 1318-to-1269 score.

Good Saves Pivot Tooth, But Loses His Billfold

Charley Good, playing coach of the Washington Lions, has saved the pivot tooth it was feared he had lost in last Saturday night's winning hockey match with Baltimore at Uline Arena, but he has suffered another loss—and a substantial one.

Following the hockey match Good lost a black billfold with identification inclosed containing $140. Any information leading to recovery of the wallet will be rewarded.

New Postal Money Notes Go on Sale

A new postal note to be used in place of money orders for amounts through $10 went on sale Thursday by the postoffice.

The note may be more quickly obtained, thereby shortening the time a buyer will have to stand in line. There's no application to be filled out. The buyer just steps up to the window and the clerk will supply her with a postal note for the exact amount requested.

The clerk has notes for even dollars in amounts from $1 to $10. He fills in the amount of odd cents on the note and also attaches postal notes the size of stamps for the required amount of cents.

The buyer then steps away from the window and subsequently writes on the front the name of the person for whom the note is meant and also writes his or her name on the back. The note is then ready for mailing.

The new device will speed and simplify the money order system postal authorities said, who added that this was necessary because the postoffice, despite loss of 50,000 employes to the armed services, is handling an unprecedented volume of mail.

Stinson, Sent To Gallinger, Asks Court for Writ

Joseph Whitla Stinson, 60, former State Department attorney, requested a habeas corpus writ yesterday in District Court, and claimed he is being illegally detained at Gallinger Hospital where he was sent for mental observation as a result of visits he paid to the White House and the home of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

Stinson, "Jo Jo" to his closer friends, wore a checkered riding habit at his recent wedding when he took Violet Biddle, '48, said to be of the socially prominent Philadelphia Biddles, as his bride.

He claimed yesterday that he was arrested without a warrant and that certain of his possessions were seized at his home, 1823 Q st. nw., although arresting officials did not have a search warrant, according to his testimony.

Justice James W. Morris of District Court set February 6 as a tentative date for a hearing on Stinson's petition for freedom.

Hayes Mfg. Net Dips

New York, Feb. 3 (AP).—Hayes Manufacturing Corp. reports preliminary net profit for the fiscal year ended September 30, of $735,094, equal to 84 cents a share, against $821,145 or 94 cents a share in the preceding fiscal year.

D. C. Stores' Inventories Dip Further

By S. Oliver Goodman

Inventories of seven leading Washington department stores, following record Christmas sales, were 5 per cent less at the end of December than the same time in 1943, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond noted yesterday.

Reflecting difficulties in replenishing stocks of goods, outstanding orders of local stores at the end of the year were 35 per cent heavier than last year's.

The inventory shortage here is somewhat more acute than in Richmond and Baltimore, where stocks of goods on hand at the year-end were reported only 2 per cent less than at the end of Decebzer 1943.

Meanwhile, retail sales in Washington show no signs of diminishing. Following December's spurt of 10 per cent, local sales in the week ended January 27 were 21 per cent heavier than in the same 1944 week and were 9 per cent improved in the four weeks ended Januady 27.

The Richmond Reserve Bank also reported that Washington collections on credit accounts in December were 47 per cent of such accounts due on December 1, against a collection record of 58 per cent in Baltimore and an average payment of 53 per cent for the Fifth Federal Reserve District as a whole.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Underwriters to Meet

Members of the Washington Life Underwriters Association will hear Herbert R. Hill at a luncheon meeting Thursday in the Willard Hotel. Mr. Hill, Richmond district manager of the Life Insurance Co. of Virginia, will speak on "Increased Volume Through Improved Selling Technique."

Safeway Sales Steady

Safeway Stores, Inc., reported yesterday sales in the four weeks ended January 27 at $47,941,552 compared with $47,751,243 in the corresponding period last year.

FHA Concludes Commitments on Title VI Housing

The Federal Housing Administration said yesterday that for the present no more commitments will be issued to insure mortgages on privately built war housing under Title VI of the National Housing Act.

The FHA said that since the present insurance authorization of $1,700,000,000 is near exhaustion, State and district directors were notified to issue commitments on cases received through February 1 and to continue processing applications for Title VI insurance but without issuance of commitments.

The action, FHA said, in no way affects other operations, and where projects are located to meet FHA Title II requirements, applications will be accepted for insurance.

Title VI includes all privately built war housing to be insured, while Title II includes that housing which approaches peacetime standards.

Sheet & Tube Net Off

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 3 (AP).—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.'s net profit last year was $7,944,921 compared with $8,037,441 in 1943 and $10,305,705 in 1942. This is equal to $4.25 on common, compared to $4.31 in 1943.

Local Produce

Fruits and Vegetables

(Sales on Wholesale Market in Less-Than-Carlot Quantities.)

APPLES—Market steady. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, bushel baskets and Eastern crates, U. S. No. 1: Staymans, 2½-inch minimum, 3.25@3.75; Alleghany, 2¼-inch minimum, 3.50@3.90; Yorks and Black Twigs, 2¼-inch minimum, 2.00@2.25; 2½-inch minimum, 3.25@3.50; Delicious, 2½-inch minimum, 2.75@3.25; 2¼-inch minimum, 3.40@3.90; Various Varieties, unclassified, drops, culls, utilities, 1.50@3.00. Washington, boxes, Romes, Delicious and Winesaps, mostly Staymans, Combination extra Fancy and Fancy, large size, 4.25@4.50; some small, C grade, very large, 3.75.

CABBAGE—Market steady. Rail, 50-lb. sacks, Domestic Round type, Florida, 2.00@2.25, mostly around 2.00; fair quality, 1.75. Texas, fair quality and condition, some slightly frosted, 2.00@2.25. Danish type, New York, 2.00@2.25, few sales best, 2.50. Truck receipts, Florida, bushel baskets, Domestic Round type, packed locally, 1.75@2.00, mostly 1.75.

CARROTS—Market about steady. L. A. crates, 2 dozen, California, 4.75@5.00, mostly 5.00; few sales, 5.09. Texas, 4.50@5.00. New Jersey, 50-lb. sacks, topped, washed, few sales, 2.25.

CELERY—Market slightly stronger. Florida, standard crates and 16-inch crates, trimmed tops, Golden Heart, individually washed and precooled, 3-4 dozen, 6.00@6.50, mostly 6.00; few sales, 5.50@6.00. XX's, 4.50; poor to ordinary quality and condition, all sizes, low as 3.00.

LETTUCE—Market steady. California, L. A. crates, Iceberg type, 5 dozen few 4 dozen, 4.50@5.00, mostly 4.50@4.75; fair quality, 4.00; few sales best high as 5.35.

ONIONS—Market steady. 50-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, Yellows, 60-70% 2 inches and larger: New York and few New Jersey, 2.00@2.15, mostly 2.00; ordinary to fair quality and condition, many showing sprouts, 1.75@1.80. Minnesota, 2.00@2.25. Michigan and Ohio, 2.00@2.25, mostly 2.15. Colorado, Sweet Spanish, 3 inches and larger, 2.75@3.00, mostly 3.00.

POTATOES—Market firm at ceiling. Supplies light. Maine, Katahdins, 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, size A, 3.89@3.91, few sales, 3.72; 15-lb. sacks, 60; 50-lb. paper sacks, 1.92. New York, 50-lb. paper sacks, Katahdins, 1.98. Connecticut, Round White varieties, U. S. No. 1, size B, 3.45. Florida, 50-lb. sacks, Bliss Triumphs, cotton sacks, 2.75@2.81.

SWEET POTATOES—Market steady. Bushel baskets, brushed: North Carolina, Puerto Ricans, U. S. No. 1 and Virginia, Nancy Halls, U. S. No. 1, 3.00@3.25, mostly 3.00, few sales, 2.75. Maryland, Goldens, U. S. No. 1, mostly around 2.75, few sales 2.50; Nancy Halls, U. S. No. 1, 2.50@2.75, mostly 2.75. Louisiana, crates, Puerto Ricans, U. S. No. 1, fine quality and condition, 3.47½@3.72; various varieties, unbrushed and some ordinary to fair quality and condition, 1.50@2.00.

TOMATOES—Market steady. Repacks, lug boxes, ripes and turning, wrapped, 6x6 and larger, 4.00@4.25, generally good quality, mostly around 5.50; 10-lb cartons, wide range in quality and condition, 1.00@2.50; generally good quality mostly 2.25@2.50; few Florida original lug boxes, turning, wrapped, 6x6 and larger, 4.50@5.00; 6x7 and smaller, poor to ordinary quality and condition low as 1.00.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, standard and wire-bound boxes, Duncans and Marsh Seedless, 4.00@4.25; some fair quality, carryovers and 80-96s, 3.50@4.00; Pink Seedless, 4.50; few sales, 4.75; small size low as 3.50. Texas, Pinks, 4.75@4.82, mostly 4.75; few sales, 4.50; small size and fair quality, 4.00.

LEMONS—California, standard boxes, 6.50@7.00, few sales 7.22; few fair quality, 6.00.

ORANGES—Florida, wire-bound and standard boxes, Combination grade, 150s-216s, 4.75@5.00, mostly 5.00; few sales, 4.50; 250s-288s, 4.00@4.50; fair quality, all sizes, low as 3.50; Temples, standard boxes, 5.50@5.95, few sales, best, high as 6.00; some fair quality and small size, 5.00; bushel boxes, few sales, mostly 3.50. California, Navels, standard boxes, 5.00@5.50; fair quality, small size, low as 3.50.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total sales yesterday, 1,034,800 shares; previous day, 1,871,100; week ago, 743,300; year ago, 310,240; two years ago, 500,250. January 1 to date, 43,459,605; year ago, 21,443,954; two years ago, 23,168,612.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Feb. 3.—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
30 ind.	154.42	154.92	154.27	154.76	+0.31
20 rails	48.40	48.79	48.24	48.72	+0.33
15 utils.	27.50	27.57	27.37	27.49	—0.01
65 stocks	57.30	57.55	57.18	57.47	+0.17

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 472,800; rails, 57,660; utilities, 50,200; 65 stocks, 150,660.

	Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch ge
Abbott Lab	3	61	61	61	.....
ACF-Brill Mot	80	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Acme Stl	1	71	71	71	.....
Adams Exp	33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	8	41¾	41½	41¾	.....
Alaska Juneau	37	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	285	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	81	42	41	41	+ ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	7	62	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl	8	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Allen Industries	11	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....
Al Chem & Dye	1	159	159	159	+ 1
Allied Mills	4	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	29	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Allied St pf	13	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	12	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	16	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet	5	119	118	119	.....
Am Ag Ch Del	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Am Bank Note	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	.....
Am Bosch	5	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	7	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅛
Am Cable&Rad	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Can	14	97	97	97	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy	39	43¾	42⅝	43	.....
Am Car & F pf	2	98¾	98½	98½	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Chble	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
Am Distill	8	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Am Encaus Til	8	4¾	4½	4½	.....
Am Export Ln	2	32½	32½	32½	.....
Am & For Pow	18	2	2	2	.....
Am&F P $6 pf	1	92	92	92	.....
Am&F P $7 pf	1	97	97	97	— 1
Am&F P $7 pf	25	22¾	22½	22½	.....
Ab-Hawaii Sug	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Am Hide & Lea	6	6½	6½	6½	.....
Am Hi & L pf	1	49	46	49	+ 1
Am Ice	87	9	8¾	9	.....
Am Ice pf	2	77	77	77	— 3
Am Internati	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Loco	91	31¾	30	31¼	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— 1
Am M & Fdry	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
Am M&Met	36	14¼	13¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal	2	27	27	27	.....
Am Pow & L	23	3⅛	3	3	.....
Am P&L $6 pf	1	66⅛	63¾	66⅛	.....
Am P&L $5 pf	3	61	61	61	.....
Am Rad & St S	76	13½	13⅜	13⅜	.....
Am Roll Mill	69	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill pf	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	.....
Am Safety Razor	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Am Seating	5	18⅞	18½	18⅞	.....
Am Smelt & R	9	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	.....
Am Snuff	1	23	23	23	.....
Am Stl Fdrs	35	30⅜	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
Am Stove	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	.....
Am Sugar Ref	1	57½	57½	57½	.....
Am Tel & Tel	13	161½	160⅝	161¼	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco	2	68½	68	68½	+ 1
Am Tob B	5	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
Am Viscose	3	46½	46½	46½	.....
Am Wat Wks	31	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
Amazine Lab	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
Anaconda Cop	25	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Anchor HockGl	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
A P W Prod	3	5	5	5	.....
Armour & Co	84	8½	8⅜	8½	.....
Armour pr pf	1	114½	114½	114½	.....
Armstrong Corp	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
Arnold Const	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
Arroon Corp	28	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
Assd Dry Goods	3	19½	19½	19½	.....
Atch T&S F	10	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line	42	53	50¾	52¾	+ 2⅜
Atl G&W Indies	2	36	36	36	+ 1
Atl Refining	12	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp	39	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	.....
Aust Nichols	3	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
Autocar Co	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp	376	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct	153	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	48	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	50	22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
Barker Asph	21	36	35	36	+ 1
Barker Bros	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	38	20⅝	20¼	20¼	.....
Bath Ir Wks	1	19	19	19	.....
Beech Aire	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	.....
Beldinz-Hem	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
Bell Aire	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat	15	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Lan	1	23½	23½	23½	.....
Ben Ind L pr pf	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
Best Foods	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	.....
Beth Steel	16	100	100	100	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf	1	134¼	134¼	134¼	.....
Black & Decker	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox	55	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Bloomingdale	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane	11	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass	1	55	54½	55	+ ⅛
Bond Strs	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Borden Co	9	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
Bower Roll Bear	2	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
Bridgeport Brass	18	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
Briggs Mfg	1	41½	41½	41½	.....
Briggs & Strat	3	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	.....
Bristol-Myers	1	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	9	25	24⅝	24⅝	.....
Brunswick-Balk	11	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	14	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	258	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel	17	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
Burma Mills	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach	17	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	.....
Butler Bros	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	15	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
Calif Packing	2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
Calumet & Hec	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
Campbell Wyant	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	.....
Can Dry Ale	34	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	.....
Can Sou Ry	1	49	49	49	.....
Canad Pacific	23	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl	1	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp pf	42	51¾	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	.....
Case (JI) Co	10	40¼	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Caterpillar Tractor	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp	14	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp	10	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
Cent R R N J	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
Cent Violeta Sug	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas	2	35	35	35	.....
Certain-teed	44	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
ChampPap & F	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	2	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio	26	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Pac	6	6	5⅞	6	.....
Chi & E Ill A	5	16⅜	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	5	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	.....
Chi Pneu Tr	11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Chi &NW pf	4	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tol	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pneu T cvpf	1	52	52	52	— ⅛
Childs Co	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp	30	97¼	96⅜	97¼	+ ⅛
City Ice&Fuel	1	22½	22½	22½	.....
City Stores	3	10⅛	10	10	.....
Clark Equip	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
Clev Graph Br	3	45⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
Climax Molyb	1	36½	36½	36½	.....
Cluett Peabody	2	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola A	1	38	38	38	.....
Col Fuel & Ir	10	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
Colum Br cast A	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	.....
Colum Br cast B	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Colum G & E	73	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	.....
Col G&E 6% pf	3	94	94	94	+ 1
Colum Pict	3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
Comi Credit	4	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr	4	43¼	43¼	43¼	.....
Comi Solvents	49	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Com'wlth Edis	4	29¾	29¼	29¾	.....
Com'wlth & Sou	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf	5	25	25	25	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Conde Nast	3	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Cons Copper min	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
Cons Edison	38	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	8	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	.....
Con Film Ind	7	6¼	6	6¼	.....
Cons Film I of	3	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	1	35½	35½	35½	.....
Con RR Cuba pf	4	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
Container Corp	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Cont Bak	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	.....
Cont Ins	6	48	47¾	48	.....
Cont Motors	39	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del	4	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Cont Steel	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Products	10	61⅝	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
Cory Inc	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Coty Internati	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾	.....
Crane Co	16	30¼	29⅞	30	.....
Cream of Wh	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Cork & S	14	42¾	41½	42⅛	+ 1⅛
Crown Ck pf	4	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel	27	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug	13	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	11	28⅞	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishg	23	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright	31	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A	10	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
Davison Chem	16	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co	3	43	42⅝	43	.....
Del & Hudson	42	44⅞	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack & W	23	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	.....
Detroit Edison	12	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe & Ray A	2	39	39	39	+ 1⅛
Diam T Motor	6	18¾	18¼	18¼	.....
Dist Corp-Seag	6	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler Jarvis	9	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
Dome Mines	10	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Douglas Aircr	3	69	68⅜	69	+ ¼
Dow Chem	1	125⅜	125¾	125⅜	+ ¼
Dresser Indust	2	55⅞	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	4	14½	14¼	14½	.....
Duplan Corp	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
duPont de N	1	159	159	159	— ¼
Eagle Pich Ld	14	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	15	40¼	40	40¼	.....
East S Stl	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg	2	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Elastic Stop N	24	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Elec Boat	24	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
El P & L $6 pf	2	111⅛	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat	2	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
Emerson El M	15	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Eng Pub Serv	24	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R	19	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¾
Eureka V Cl	13	15¼	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
Evans Prod	16	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Fairbanks Mor	3	47¼	47¼	47½	.....
Fajardo Sug	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Fam P L & R	32	16	15¾	16	.....
Fed Lt & Tr	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
FedMns&Smelt	5	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Truck	30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Fedders Enam	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	6	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
Firestone T&R	8	58⅛	57¾	58	— ⅛
Flintkote	13	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Florsh Shoe A	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs	2	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	3	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
Freeport Sulph	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
Gabriel Co	2	7½	7	7	— ⅛
Gair (Robert)	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	.....
Gamewell Co	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	11	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont	2	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Invest	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans	5	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
Gen Bakina	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
Gen Cigar	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	.....
Gen Electric	49	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods	14	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	15	64¾	64⅝	64¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Pres Ex	13	25½	25	25	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink	6	10¼	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	1	2½	2½	2½	.....
Gen Ry Signal	17	33½	32	33½	+ 2¼
Gen Realty & Ut	9	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Gen Refract	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe	2	19¾	19¼	19¾	.....
Gen Tel	1	27	27	27	.....
Gen Tel & Elec	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf	2	103	102½	102½	— ⅝
Gladden Co	2	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Goebel Brew	1	4			.....
Goodall San	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	.....
Goodrich (BF)	12	59⅜	58½	59

Section II
Sunday, February 4, 1945

The Washington Post

Editorials, War Reviews
Commentators

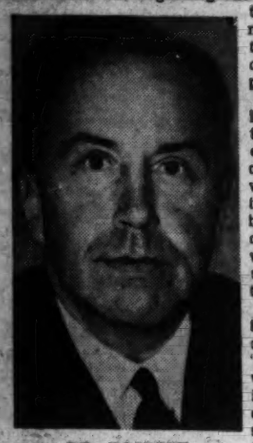
League of Nations Lesson:

Covenant Didn't Fail; It Was Governments—And the Human Spirit

This speech was written for the dinner celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the League of Nations Association in New York Thursday night.

By Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick
Former Undersecretary-General of the League of Nations

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the League of Nations officially came into existence. The necessary ratification of the Treaty of Versailles had been deposited and the first meeting of the League's Council began at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris. Nothing like it had ever occurred before. The world was beginning one of the boldest experiments ever undertaken, an attempt to establish a parliament of nations in which common interests of humanity would be the subject of common counsel. It was a stupendous piece of social engineering.



DR. FOSDICK
. . . "Guerilla action now"

Representatives were conscious of being present at a unique moment in history. M. Bourgeois of France, elected chairman, said in halting words, charged with emotion, "January 16, 1920, will go down in history as the date of the birth of the new world. . . . Animated by deep conviction, supported by public confidence, we are determined to prevent the recurrence of those terrible disasters which have imperiled civilization and drenched the world in blood."

And then M. Bourgeois added a sentence which today, 25 years later, seems one of the most poignant ever recorded. "We respect," he said, "the reasons which still delay our friends in Washington, but we may all be permitted to express hope that the difficulties will soon be overcome and that a representative of the great American Republic will occupy the place which awaits him among us."

It is fashionable in certain quarters today to voice the easy generalization that the League of Nations failed. It all depends on what you mean. If by the League you mean the Covenant with its provisions for common counsel and collective security, I maintain that the League did not fail. It was people who failed. It was not the idea or the machinery that broke down. The breakdown was in governments and foreign offices, in public opinion and leadership, in courage and vision. It was not a failure of the Covenant that brought about the collapse of 1939. It was a failure of the human spirit.

It seems to me that this is important as we take up once more the task of building new international machinery. Because we live in a mechanistic age we are, perhaps, inclined to be misled by mechanistic analogies. We build a gyroscope to steer a ship or a plane. Why can't we have a kind of international gyroscope that we could set once and for all to avoid war—an automatic pilot that would allow the rest of us to go away and forget it? This, of course, is a picture in caricature, but there is enough truth in it to be dangerous. We have a tendency to over-emphasize the importance of the device, to underestimate the part patience, intelligence and hard work must play, 365 days a year, if we are going to make any device we can contrive effective. Our task is to create the best instrument we can make. But that is just the beginning. No plan on earth can guarantee an orderly future unless behind it there are continually marshaled the positive forces of public opinion. The Covenant of the League of Nations, loyally supported by the people and governments of the world, was entirely adequate to see us through.

Improvements Needed After 25 Years, New War

In making this statement I do not say the Covenant was perfect or that its provisions cannot be altered to advantage. It would be an affront to human intelligence to assert that, after a quarter of a century o experience and a second World War, we could make no improvements upon a document drafted as a new experiment in a field where there were few signposts and no beaten paths. This is why Dumbarton Oaks is so significant. It is an attempt to build on knowledge gained in the last 25 years. It utilizes ideas that proved successful at Geneva such as the assembly of all the states, the small executive council, the permanent secretariat, the World Court; but to my mind—and I speak as an old league official—it introduces some structural improvements and the plan as a whole is better adapted to the circumstances we face in 1945. In respect to some details I believe tentative proposals of Dumbarton Oaks are at the moment less complete than the finished League Covenant but I am confident a satisfactory document will be evolved.

But again I would stress the point that the United Nations charter is only the foundation upon which the structure of a united world has yet to be built. Once this document is agreed on, are we prepared loyally to see it through, to support it, in all the discouragements of years ahead; when the real test is going to come? If we place behind this new organization the determination and power which to the world's infinite tragedy were denied to the League of Nations, it will succeed. But if apathy and discouragement and selfishness once more gain the upper hand, this experiment will go down as another attempt—perhaps the last—to avert a universal doom.

But this relates to the future. The immediate question is the ratification of the United Nations charter, once completed. Are we going to be able to do it? Can the isolationists defeat it? Personally, I am no longer afraid of anything the isolationists can do. Time has at last caught up with them—time and rocket bombs and airplanes flying 500 miles an hour. Thomas Jefferson, sailing as our minister to France, missed his boat at Baltimore because it took him five days to get there from Philadelphia. In that kind of world isolationism was at least understandable. Today the war against isolationism is finished. What remains is guerilla action—sniping on the part of isolated stragglers who have not caught up with the news that their army was definitely put to rout at Kittyhawk 42 years ago.

But I am afraid of perfectionists. I saw the damage they did in 1919. One bitter irony was that the Battalion of Death in the Senate was joined by many liberals in defeating the League. Their motives were completely different but their object was the same. One group said the League was too good to be true; the other said it wasn't good enough. This latter group—perfectionists who didn't want to start until every 't' was dotted—aided in crippling the League of Nations at its birth.

Only Way Is to Begin—as Did Nation's Founders

Their arguments have a familiar ring today. They didn't like the way certain boundary lines were drawn. They didn't like the arrangement of the Saar Valley. They didn't like the ceding of Shantung to Japan. They didn't like the powers of the reparations commission. Many of us didn't like some of those things either. They were the result of compromises always incident to the settlement of complex issues. But where we in 1919 differed from the perfectionists was at this point: We refused to subscribe to their implied theory that unless a thing is perfect, it is not worth fighting for. The only way to begin is to begin—begin with what you have and work out the solution by trial and practice. Those people who don't want to start until every detail is ideally arranged will end up by not starting at all.

That is just the way the constitutional fathers felt in 1787. They finally produced a document that was, as Madison said, "a bundle of compromises." And when it was done, they said to themselves: "The only way to begin is to begin."

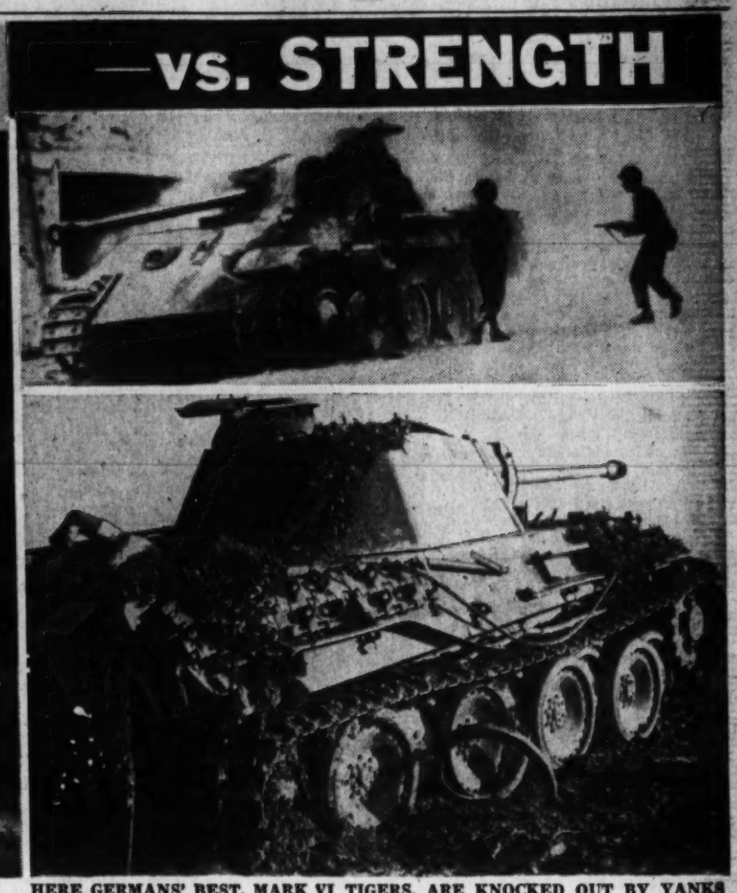
They had perfectionists in those days—conscientious men who, when the Constitution came before the States for ratification, fastened their gaze on details which they did not like and refused to think in terms of larger issues.

The perspective of nearly 160 years makes it possible for us today to see how shortsighted were perfectionists of 1787. Time has corrected many defects about which they complained but these were corrected only because there was a Constitution to support the Union of States. The Constitution and the Union came first; other issues could wait. Social advance is always a compromise between loyalties and progress is achieved only when men have perspective enough to choose the larger loyalty.

That is the lesson which our own history teaches us. The United Nations charter is not going to be perfect and settlement of many war issues will be along lines which will not completely satisfy us. But if we insist on waiting until our own unilateral standards of perfection have been attained and if, in our disillusionment, we refuse to accept practicable compromises, then the opportunity will have passed and it will be too late.

I am convinced that this time we shall not fail, that human intelligence is capable of solving the unprecedented chaos which the world faces. We shall solve it because we must. John Quincy Adams said of the Constitution that it had been "extorted from the grinding necessity of a reluctant nation." That is the way most advances come in human society. It was under such circumstances that Magna Carta was born, and the Bill of Rights of 1688, and the Mayflower Compact and the Declaration of Independence.

THIS AMERICAN M-4 (SHERMAN) DOES MAGNIFICENT JOB BUT CAN'T TAKE ON THE NAZIS' BEST
. . . dash across France different from reducing fortifications, our job right now



HERE GERMANS' BEST, MARK VI TIGERS, ARE KNOCKED OUT BY YANKS
. . . demolition charges kept their power secret a long time

U. S. Sherman Clearly Outmatched by Nazi Royal Tiger and Panther in Forced Battle

Today's Tank Story: Speed and Mobility vs. Giant Power

By George Connery

In speed, mobility and reliability United States tanks on the Western Front are doing more than was ever expected of them. But—they are clearly outmatched when forced into tank-versus-tank battles.

This fact, at first minimized and generalized, is so apparent to Army experts that the War Department is ready to admit it flatly, The Washington Post has learned.

What's more serious, the Germans' advantage isn't recent. They went out ahead more than a year and a half ago and have stayed there, according to competent Army sources in Washington.

However, this is just a part of the picture—the unfortunate part.

Actually, when Americans get a chance to use tanks the way they are trained and equipped to use them, the M-4 (Sherman) does a magnificent job. The dash across France, sometimes at the rate of 40 miles a day, is an example. What they are trying to do now—reduce fortifications and take on Germany's huge 75-ton Royal Tigers—is an example of what they are not able to do well.

It's a case of terriers fighting a bulldog. The terriers are quicker and the bulldog's better jaws do him no good unless he can close them on a piece of terrier.

Outguns Us, Too

The Sherman (under 40 tons) is more mobile than the Germans' Royal Tiger or Panther Mark V (50 tons). Besides, a superb power traverse, gyro-stabilizer and other scientific devices give it a tremendous advantage in accuracy.

"These are the only things that saved us in the bulge fighting," one officer said. "They let us get in the first hit almost every time."

"But the German has got the gun. He'll outgun you every chance he gets. I guess we weren't watching him well enough. His 88 and his 75 are better than ours for hole-punching."

According to experts, these are the prospects: The Sherman, with improved armor and other devices, should be able to make a good showing but tank men say "The German still has the best, tank for tank." A new heavy tank, mentioned recently by President Roosevelt, may carry a gun able to slug it out with the giant Royal Tigers, although there is no reason to believe it will exceed the Tiger's 75 tons.

Meanwhile, the Germans continue to hold a definite edge in their tank guns, which have greater muzzle velocity and penetrating power and armor thickness. Also, in their "flotation" properties—ability to cross soft ground—they have additional advantage.

All of which means, as explained by authorities on tank construction and operations, that we seemed to have the best tank force in the world while crossing France. The war didn't end after the campaign in France. Now we know who's got the best heavy tanks: the enemy.

Critics Not Satisfied

Critics within the Army and out are not entirely satisfied with the explanation that American tanks were designed for certain over-all strategic employment and are supreme when used according to rules. They insist that despite all considerations of shipping there should be some good, big American jobs on the Western Front today, standing up toe-to-toe with the Royal Tigers when necessary and giving infantry complete support.

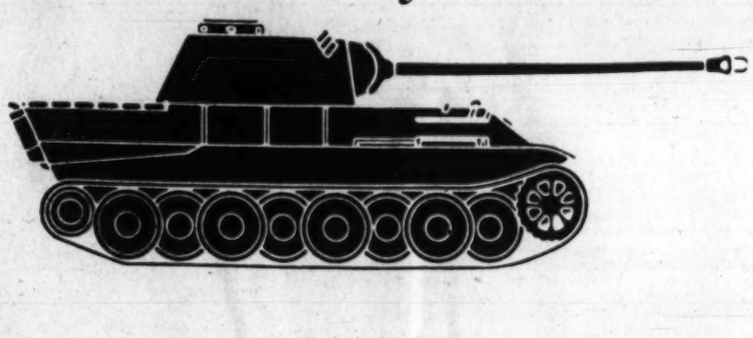
The argument of these critics is that we should have our cake and eat it too; we have done so in other types of weapons. They wouldn't sacrifice the mobility, speed and other assets of the Shermans but would have something extra in a larger tank. The Shermans are not expected to punch holes through strong defenses but they claim we should have planned long ago to have another heavier machine that could.

This heavier tank—that doesn't exist at the front—would not interfere with standard strategic and tactical principles now applied wherever possible but would be an additional weapon for the heavier work.

Theory, Practice Differ

"No one wants to fight tank against tank," an armored force officer explained. "We don't and the Germans don't. But somehow this happens and quite often. We should have a tank that's built for the job. It would be a good thing, too, to have a lot of them working close with the infantry, helping to punch holes. After the holes are made, the M-4's and the others could race through and do the job they really can do."

In theory—and fortunately in practice many times — our armored divisions are employed mainly to spread destruction in the enemy's rear and on his flanks. After breaking through, they wipe out personnel, shoot up communications, and destroy material and cause as much confusion as possible. That's what happened across France.



THIS DRAWING SHOWS STRENGTH OF PANTHER, ENEMIES' SECOND BEST HEAVY TANK
. . . this also is tough baby, 50 tons, and more than match for Shermans

TD Job Spectacular

In theory tank destroyer units do the job of knocking out the enemy's tanks. When they're on the spot, or can get there, they do spectacular work. TD weapons include self-propelled guns up to 155s capable of knocking out any tank that Nazis or anyone else has made. One TD outfit in France, at the cost of only two of its own weapons, knocked out two Royal Tigers, 12 heavy Panthers, nine medium tanks and one light one, two self-propelled guns, 9c anti-tank guns and two armored cars.

Another example of what American gunners can do, with anything like a 50-50 chance: The Second Armored Division, equipped with M-4's chewed up two German Panzer divisions. And half the German tanks were Mark V's, the second best German tank but still superior to the M-4's.

Despite German armor's advantages, American tankers are said to agree generally that if they had to make a choice they would pick their Shermans over Tigers and Panthers. The Shermans much greater mechanical reliability is the decisive factor.

These over-matched Shermans are able to stick it out despite the odds for several reasons, at least three of which have no bearing on military security.

1. While the German power turret swings at set speed, the American gunner can control the speed with which his gun turret swings. Thus, when his sights approach the target he can slow the speed until they are right "on" in one operation. The German has to switch to hand power.

Saves Vital Time

Some Panthers and some Tigers are without any power traverse mechanism and when the tank is canted on a slope, the heavy, overbalanced turret cannot be rotated properly by hand.

2. To Americans' knowledge, German tanks are equipped with nothing like a gyro-stabilizer, which keeps the gun relatively level despite the tank's bounces.

3. In general American tanks have greater speed and "handle" easier.

Thus the U. S. gunner not only can fire while moving, but can get on the target without loss of vital seconds.

If the Americans pull into the lead in their heavy tanks in the next few months, it will be the first time since Tunisia and Sicily they have been there.

When the British cracked Field Marshal Erwin Rommel wide open at El Alamein, the M-4 was at its peak. Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery had more than 1000 of these Shermans, in addition to a number of older M-3s, which the British renamed the Grant after altering the turret. With the exception of a few experimental German tanks the M-4 was by far the best thing on the desert. Here, on the desert, the Germans tried out a 60-ton, relatively vulnerable Tiger tank, but gave it up.

But—the German will "outgun you every chance he gets'" was demonstrated in the next few months. Not only did he outgun the Sherman in his next important model, but outclassed it in other respects. A few figures show how German experts put out a completely new vehicle in the Panther Mark V, first found at Anzio.

The Mark IV was 24 tons, the Mark V, 50; the latter has a more powerful, more penetrating 75-millimeter gun. To carry the additional weight tracks were increased from 15 to 26 inches in width and from 19 feet 4 inches to 22 feet 6 inches in length. In more technical specifications turret armor was jumped from 2 to 4 inches frontally and more than an inch added to armor on the hull front. More significant to tank designers—and the men who had to do the fighting—the angles of the armor were greatly improved. This is one of the guiding principles of tank design, in most cases far more important than thickness alone. That of the hull front was sloped from 2 degrees off the vertical to 57, and other more favorable angles were worked out for additional armor.

Designers Not Asleep

This gave the Germans what they wanted: a heavy tank, definitely superior for the defensive war they had to fight. They're still using it and it's still superior to the best we have in the field, the M-4 Sherman.

Meanwhile, Americans were committed to producing Shermans by the thousands. They'd done the job in Africa. The British liked them and so did the Russians.

Time approached for the invasion of Europe. The Sherman was our mainstay, although some modified. This is how it stacked up against the Mark V: Less than 40 tons against between 50 and 60; 76 or 75 millimeter guns or 105 howitzer against a definitely superior German gun; hull front armor of 2½ inches at a 45 degree angle against 3½ inches at 57 degrees; turret armor of 3 inches against 4.

Clearly, the German designers had the best thing on tracks for their own purposes.

Knowing this, American designers put some improvements into the M-4, most of which are still considered military secrets. In general, better armor was provided, enough to top the Mark V in this particular classification.

German designers were not sleeping. After the breakthrough at St. Lo, U. S. armored divisions began to encounter a monster tank, the Royal Tiger. It was a tough baby—but at this stage wasn't causing too much trouble. American tanks—and tacticians—were riding high.

Watch New Materiel

Germans have a habit of keeping their most importat materiel out of the enemy's hands. With the Royal Tiger they were particularly careful. Prepared demolition charges were ready at all times, so Allied experts weren't able immediately to make a good post mortem.

When they did, they discovered: the 75-ton machine mounted a greatly improved 88 millimeter gun, with muzzle velocity stepped up from 2600 feet per second to over 3500. It was 10 inches higher than the Mark V, had 32½-inch tracks, an increase of 3 inches; was larger all around. Armor was sloped at better angles and it was able to carry more ammunition.

Like all German tanks, it's coated with a plaster to foil mangetic grenades.

There it was—the second German tank to outweigh and outgun the best that British and Americans could send against it.

Whether this country would have put out a similar tank, even had we known what was coming from the other side, is questionable. As far back as 1941 a few large jobs mounting a 3-inch gun were turned out, (the M-6) but apparently not well received.

Problem Complex

This is the explanation: December 7, 1941, we had just 1154 tanks fit for combat. Within the year, some important and far-reaching decisions had to be made on a high level. We had to settle on a tank the Russians could use in the far north, yet could be operated in the Southwest Pacific.

They had to be shipped geat distances by rail, then loaded aboard ordinary ships or specially constructed craft like LST's (landing ship tanks). They had to be sound mechanically, able to stand a maximum of abuse because of long supply lines. Once the program was under way, obviously everything would be thrown out of gear by emphasis on a new, larger type tank.

Germany, it is pointed out, has few of these restrictions.

The decision was made to center on the best design, then get production rolling. It got rolling—and so did the war.

In retrospect, tank men emphasize transportation. The Tiger would break down many bridges with its 75 tons and pose other almost impossible problems for the United States Army, which could not hand-pick its battlefields. Germany, on the other hand, knew just where the Tiger would be used.

Lights Play Part Well

While the current tank dispute centers on the heavies, thousands of light tanks have played their part. There is little criticism of the American lights. Germany is understood to have cut down or stopped production of light models.

Newest U. S. light tank is the M-24, carrying new, light 75-millimeter guns despite its tonnage, between 15 and 20. Well-gunned, it also mounts two 30-caliber machine guns and one 50-anticraft machine gun. Its armor is well-sloped and it has new type suspension system. It is in action in the European theater.

While the Germans emphasize heavy tanks, formed into tank divisions and even armies, American strategy is evolved around the ar-

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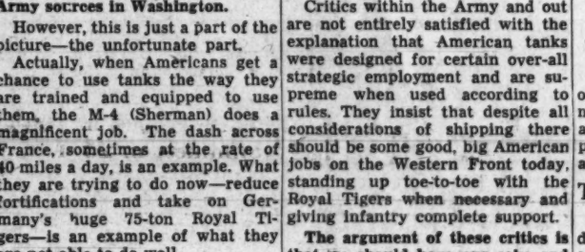


THIS IS DRAWING OF U. S. M-4 (SHERMAN) TANK
. . . under 40 tons, but it maneuvers well

NEWEST U. S. LIGHT TANK IS M-24 OF 15 TO 20 TONS
. . . carries new light 75 and three other guns

Japs' Future? Pacific Experts Fail to Agree

By Sigrid Arne
Associated Press Staff Writer

If, tonight, you could write orders that would seal the fate of the Emperor of Japan, what would you write? You could exile him "in an icebox in China." But suppose Jap troops in China fight on after Tokyo falls? United Nations leaders might need Hirohito to order them to lay down arms. Also, if he is treated too severely he could become a martyr. People might break out into a war of revenge.

You might, as a Chinese suggested, give him somewhat luxurious exile in London. But how would women who lost sons at Guam and Saipan feel? You might order he remain in Japan as long as he's useful. Or you might decorate his neck immediately with a hangman's rope.

All but the plan to hang him came up at the Hot Springs, Va., conclave of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which gathered 160 experts from 12 nations bordering the Pacific. It was sort of semiofficial "Dumbarton Oaks" for the Pacific.

Industry Problem

Majority of experts agreed the "imperial institution" must go in favor of democratic government, complete with free press and speech. But several Asiatics, evidencing distrust of the Western world, objected that it should be left to the Japanese people.

What would you do with Japan's industry and trade? That brought up the most complicated arguments. Some felt Japan's large industries should be saved to turn out consumers' goods for the countries Japan has wrecked. An American suggested Japan's skilled labor be scattered over devastated nations to help rebuild. Chinese protested that this would be a sure way to preserve Jap skills.

British pointed out that Japan, with so little land, must import food and sell something abroad to pay for it. If she can't, the United Nations may have to feed her.

Men from India suggested if America and Britain strangle Japan too badly, the Asiatic world may suspect that the white world is trying to keep it in a secondary place.

Liberals said troops occupying Japan must not put down riots too quickly. They might be democratic forces.

Chinese to Guard

Who should occupy Japan? So that the Japanese can see that even their own yellow race is against them, it was agreed that Chinese troops should make up the major occupation forces.

What reparations should Japan pay? China will want some of her industrial machinery, all Jap property in occupied China, and in Manchuria and Formosa when they are returned to China.

What else? It was agreed reparations should be in goods. But British pointed out that if Japan is to manufacture she must reenter world trade. How far? No one could agree.

That ran over into "When does Japan reenter the community of nations?" That switched right back into how much she will be allowed to buy and sell. Other Asiatics insisted, and won agreement, that Japan must be the last to get any assistance despite possible famine.

So, Japan, starving and with riots, no doubt, will be, perhaps, confirmed in her belief that the white race is something to hate. How then lead her people into democratic ways of living? Some experts said she might be left in isolation until she had realized the hole into which her military had led her. There was no agreement on any plan for reeducating her.

'Hank' Hurls Big Scare Into Senate Before It Throws Him—for Awhile

By Robert C. Albright

To look at mild, wistful Henry A. (Hank) Wallace, you'd never suspect he'd thrown just about the worst scare into the Senate since the first bonus march on the Capitol. When the President plopped down his name and ran, you'd have thought he had signaled "D Day" for the revolution.

It took the Senate 10 days to figure out a way to coop Wallace up in Commerce, out of reach of the big RFC till. They rigged the cage up all right. But they still weren't over their fright.

Conservative Republicans and Democrats knew Hank would be back to see them again with his "program". All the Senate did was postpone the return bout. Hank always comes back. He rose to his present top billing as the Democratic left wing's fair-haired boy by just the sort of thing the Senate did to him last week. He's the lad you used to pin "kick me" signs on in school, who absorbed the ridicule along with the booting and called around the next day for another sign—the urchin in your block who bobbed up after each licking you gave him with a grinning: "Put 'em up again."

The Democratic Party knows that. The President knows it. Jesse Jones knows it or ought to—and the Senate of the United States is beginning to have a sort of feeling it's probably true.

Henry Wallace scored his first 60-yard run for the left wing when, at a Jackson Day dinner last spring, he picked the New Deal out of the ash can and ran it back to the White House doorstep at a celebration called to bury it for good. He had already come up smiling from his worst White House bump. His Foreign Economic Administration started talking back to Jesse Jones, and the President bopped him over the head and took his FEA away. Hank kept right on talking back to Jesse and, some say, to the President himself at Cabinet meetings.

No's Don't Work

Meanwhile, the President had been neglecting the labor side of his street a little, by all accounts, intentionally. Hank worked that side for him and brought it out to Chicago precisely at the time Mr. Roosevelt didn't want it.

But Henry Wallace had friends. Sidney Hillman, PAC and CIO delegates hadn't gone to Chicago for nothing. Just as the President politely tied the can to Hank, he walked in the other door as their candidate for Vice President and almost ran over Mr. Roosevelt's man on the first ballot.

Now the President had told Wallace "no" in a nice tone in about as many ways as you can tell a guy. Hank had every reason to sulk off and watch the parade go by. Instead, he stumped the country for Roosevelt and Truman in a hitch-hike campaign paid for out of his own pocket. No housewife was ever sure she wouldn't find a tousle-haired individual at the door, saying, "Hello, I'm Henry Wallace, Vice President of the United States. As a favor to me, won't you vote for Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman?"

Now you've got to find a job for a man like that or make a try at it. Mr. Roosevelt started looking speculatively at Jesse Jones. Hank had been looking hungrily at Jesse like that for a long time, but this was the first time the President seemed to catch on.

Maybe he was thinking of all the things Hank had done for him that Jesse might have done, or maybe about the fable of "two birds with one stone." In any event, Jones wasn't surprised Inauguration Day when he received a note on White House stationery suggesting Jesse move aside for Hank. The only thing surprising was the candid way the President talked about rewarding Henry.

Nothing Confidential

The note wasn't marked "confidential," so Jesse did the one thing calculated to bump Henry off with him. He made the President's letter public.

The Senate had been trying to get used to missing Henry when up bobbed his nomination for Secretary of Commerce.

At that point the Senate wasn't really frightened about Hank. A few Senators who liked Jesse and didn't like Henry, hustled up a resolution to make sure he wouldn't wield all of Jesse's big power. They weren't at all certain they could put it across.

The scare came the second day of the committee hearings on the nomination. Jesse used up the first day telling how he handled the big fellows and how Henry wouldn't know a moocher if he saw one. Jesse opened the committee's eyes for the first time on how really big the show was he was running, and how few were the strings on its multimillion purse. Eyes opened wider the next day when Henry Wallace turned up and let them know what he proposed to do with that purse. You could see jaws drop as Hank recited the President's bill of economic rights and told how handy the RFC kitty would be in implementing it. He barged into "equity financing," told all about his program for the Government helping the little fellows by sharing the risk, guaranteeing bank credit to folks who couldn't get it any other way.

They Saw Ghosts

That was when conservative Senators thought they saw a ghost—and after sleeping on his testimony, they were sure they had seen it.

They looked beyond Hank to the PAC that had whooped it up for him at Chicago—to the PAC and CIO telegrams that were bombarding every member for Hank's confirmation.

In that moment they thought they saw—or said they thought they saw—the end of one system of government and the beginning of another, with Hank in the power house directing the revolution.

Said one Southern Senator solemnly, "We are at the crossroads. It isn't as though Henry Wallace isn't sincere. He means just what he says. If we give him the power and the money he'll change the political and social direction of the country."

Hank tried to tell them it wasn't as serious as all that; that he had nothing against big business if it kept its ears clean; that he would like to make big business out of little businesses and little businesses where there hadn't been workshops before.

Cushion All Ready

But it was too late. He had asked for it again and now it was time to brace himself. But when it came, it wasn't as bad a boot as many he had taken. Unwittingly the opposition had placed the cushions under Wallace. The George bill, carefully shoving all RFC money out of his reach, had been padded for him by the Administration with an alacrity that bespoke something more than compromise.

In a mysterious interchange between the President and his Senate leaders, Mr. Roosevelt marked the spot for Hank to fall and okayed the bill taking Hank's hands out of the RFC cookie jar. The Senate thoughtfully held up his nomination while they fitted out the nice, quiet place in Commerce. Hank wouldn't have much to do but see the Weather Bureau made its reports promptly, keep the Bureau of Standards busy standardizing.

The only thing the Senate didn't do was provide a nook for the "Wallace program"—and that's the reason we know that Hank will be back. It may take him longer than usual because they didn't kick him as hard as he likes, but the four years until 1948 will provide a comfortable waiting period for a man who knows how to use his spare time.

What the Senate gave Hank without knowing it was an entirely new side of the street to work—the business side—and it may take him that long to make its acquaintance. It he ever does, and still keeps his crowd happy on the other side of the track, it will be an interesting day when the President starts picking a successor.

Hank really shouldn't have frightened the Senate so. He might have scared them into kicking him all the way out. As it was, he merely scared them into voting him a ticket to the next Democratic convention.

Must O. K. Treaty

Committee's Job Biggest In 129 Years

By Frank I. Weller
Associated Press Staff Writer

At the ripe old age of 129, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is bristling to tackle the biggest job of its life—World War II peace treaties.

Created as a "council of state" in 1816, it does the spadework for the Senate, without whose "advice and consent" the President cannot make treaties with foreign powers.

BARKLEY

Fourth President James Madison was about to turn his desk (battle scarred in the War of 1812) over to James Monroe when the 25-year-old 26-man Senate made "foreign relations" permanent as the first of its great standing committees as we have them today.

They gave it authority to: (1) smother a treaty, bill or resolution by simply failing to report it out of committee, (2) Report it "favorably" or "unfavorably" by a two-thirds majority, or (3) By a simple majority send it to the Senate with reservations, revisions, amendments or interpretations. Its will usually prevails.

It has been a red-headed Caesar at times, defying both White House and Senate. Sometimes it has even been accused of defying the will of the people. It can, and has, ripped a treaty open at the seams and put back only parts it liked or pitched the whole thing out.

Chairman Connally, 40th to hold the job, says "better than two-thirds" of the present committee will go along with the Administration on any reasonable commitment for preservation of world peace.

18 Internationalists

Eighteen of the 23 members, generally speaking, are listed as "internationalists." The other five are Republicans Johnson (California), Capper (Kansas), Wiley (Wisconsin), Shipstead (Minnesota) and Progressive La Follette (Wisconsin).

The so-called "Big Middle" group includes 14 Democrats . . . Connally (Texas), George (Georgia), Wagner (New York), Thomas (Utah), Murray (Montana), Pepper (Florida), Green (Rhode Island), Guffey (Pennsylvania), Barkley (Kentucky), Glass (Virginia), Tunnell (Delaware), Hatch (New Mexico), Hill (Alabama), Lucas (Illinois) and Republicans Vandenberg (Michigan), White (Maine), Austin (Vermont) and Bridges (New Hampshire).

They are all "big" on the Hill . . . a committee of leaders. Eleven of the Democrats are chairmen of important committees of their own. Barkley is Democratic floor leader. White is Republican floor leader. Vandenberg is considered the GOP Senate "boss."

The committee meets every Wednesday morning now but Connally says it will be in almost continuous session once the peace business starts.

McKinley Smarter

Broadly speaking, control of foreign affairs is lodged with the President . . . but the committee can tie him in a double bowknot.

It forced Cleveland to modify his hands-off policy in the Cuban insurrection, then turned right around and raised Ned with McKinley . . . howling "Yankee imperialism" when we took possession of the Philippines and set up a protectorate in Cuba.

McKinley outsmarted the committee by naming three members on a commission of five to negotiate peace with Spain. The three came back to fight for the very things the committee had opposed. Even then the treaty passed the Senate by only two votes majority.

Harding, Coolidge and Hoover named committeemen to international conferences such as the Washington Treaties and the London disarmament conferences and swung the deals.

Some say that if Wilson had caged the committee into carrying the ball for him at Paris and Versailles he might have fared better.

Lord Bryce wrote that the committee chairman is a "second secretary of state." President Roosevelt always has conferred closely with the chairman.

Lodge Remembered

Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts (1919-1924) and Chairman William E. Borah of Idaho (1924-33) were against any foreign alliance, whether it got this country peanuts or a planet. They lorded it over the President and the Senate.

Lodge, of course, had a Republican Congress (Johnson was a member) on his side. But in Borah's time three Republican Administrations won a majority of Congress to qualified adherence to a world court.

Borah just plain didn't want it and kept the issue away from the Senate floor. In 1930, when a message from President Hoover asked the Senate to "consider as soon as possible" world court adherence, Borah asked unanimous consent to reprint in the Congressional Record a newspaper editorial saying:

"When league court comes out, kill it!"

When Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota wanted to get on Lodge's foreign relations committee, Lodge is said to have told him sure if Kellogg would string along with his ideas. Kellogg hesitated and lost the job. Later former President Taft wrote:

"This careful selection of Republicans whose opposition to the (Versailles) Treaty is pronounced, is regrettable."

World Organization Important As Peace Terms

This is the summary of a series of articles by Sir Walter Layton, noted British statesman and economist, on "How to Deal With Germany," which first appeared in the London News Chronicle.

By Sir Walter Layton

The peace must be drastic. Those who have sinned against the laws of humanity must be punished. Germany and the other nations which have practiced Nazism must be kept under restraint until it is clear that the poison has been eliminated.

But there can be no permanent security unless we look also to the future. If the peoples of the world are to survive and to prosper, we must create an organization for preserving world peace that commands universal confidence in its ability at all times to act effectively and with dispatch. It must also provide safeguards against the renewal of tyranny and cooperation for the economic needs of a rapidly changing world.

What form should these new peace arrangements take? How realistic can they be made? How can we avoid past errors and omissions?

A major lesson of the great League of Nations experiment is the fact that all parts of the world are not equally ready for cooperation.

Needs Two-Fold

The general framework should therefore provide both for a world-wide organization of the highest authority and for such regional organizations as can be brought into existence.

Under this double scheme, the work of the World Organization will be of two kinds. One is to carry out those international tasks for which the world is ready. The chief of these will be to preserve world peace.

Its other function will be to approve the terms of regional arrangements.

It must satisfy itself that they are consistent with the interests and progress of the world as a whole and will not break it up into cliques whose conflicting aims might contain the seeds of future conflict. In some cases, for example in Europe, it may have to assume some responsibility for seeing that the terms are carried out.

The form taken by regional organizations can be much closer and the field covered by their activities much wider than would be suitable for the world as a whole. They will naturally not be uniform, however, either in their constitution or in the work which they undertake, but will be adapted to the history, political characteristics and special international problems of the regions to which they relate.

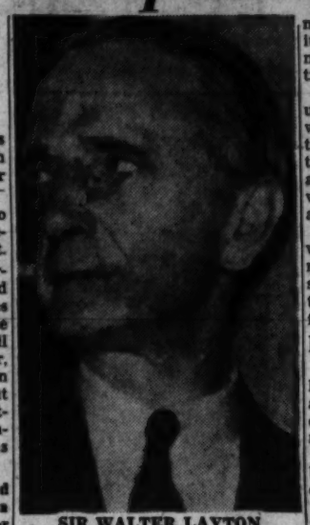
Regional groupings, interposed between sovereign states and a loose World Organization may or may not become in time federations of the type of the USSR or the USA. But whatever form the association may take, they are a natural evolution of these times.

These will also increase the prospects of peace. Though all regional groups have some common interests and will develop more, their members will retain their cultural and national differences and this fact will discourage the growth of national hysteria or megalomania. Great federations do not tend to breed aggressive jingoism.

Three Points Essential

The form and scope of a European Association to which the nations of the Continent are prepared to entrust some of their most vital interests is primarily a matter for the European countries to determine for themselves. There should be no excuse for the belief that the sorely-tried peoples of Europe are having their future settled for them by the Great Powers.

On the other hand, these powers, which have had to mobilize their utmost resources to defeat the Axis and liberate Europe and also speak for the non-European world, are entitled to ask that Europe, from which the trouble has started twice in a generation, should play its part in seeing that it does not have to be done all over again.



SIR WALTER LAYTON
. . . regional setup needed

The essential conditions fall under three heads:

1. The armed forces in Europe should be fixed and controlled under a regime which will make it impossible for Germany—or indeed any single European country—to rearm and start a fresh war. The security provisions should place all these forces under whatever European authority of council it set up.

On the other hand it is essential that Europe should build up her own internal security. At the outset the peace will be preserved by the authority of the Big Three. But this is a very provisional measure both for the policemen and for those who are policed, for a Europe which is not her own guardian will never be truly free.

A beginning should quickly be made in preparing a European military regime to which the permanent task of keeping order can be transferred.

This regime must be organized under a European General Staff, which in turn will be responsible to any executive authority (a minister or small council for military affairs) appointed in accordance with the European pact or act of association.

The size of Europe's forces—which must be sufficient but not more than sufficient for internal security—and the contributions of the component states, would be fixed by definite agreement.

Like Combined Staff

The powers, who will eventually hand over responsibility for law and order throughout the Continent, must be parties to the agreement.

The European General Staff will be linked with the Military Staff or whatever organization is brought in being by the World Association to take the place of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

2. The war will have been fought in vain unless certain democratic rights are established throughout Europe, including freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship, protection against arbitrary arrest without trial and the right of minorities to be taught and to use their mother tongue.

These safeguards against tyranny could be brought about most effectively by a Charter of Liberties written into Europe's regional pact.

These rights would have to be guaranteed. This could best be done by a Supreme Court.

3. The new arrangements in Europe must deal with certain economic matters. One of the most vital of these is the control of Germany's war industries and the breaking of her economic stranglehold over Europe.

If Germany is allowed once again to dominate Europe economically, neither political nor military devices will prevent her sooner or later from using the 360 million people of Europe for her own ends. If, on the other hand, the countries of Europe which are more economically backward are industrialized and assisted to modernize their agriculture, this will bring about a more equal standard in living and a better balance of political and economic strength.

To Own Interest

This industrial build-up of more backward States cannot be done successfully by each of them acting independently by tariffs, subsidies or other devices which will be costly, prevent an improvement of the standard and hamper interstate commerce.

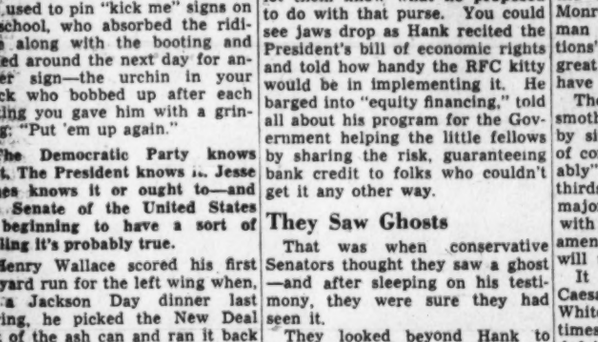
The countries of Europe have every reason, in their own self-interest, to undertake these three tasks. Events have proved conclusively that small nations cannot stand alone or rely on their neutrality. But they can obtain collective security by setting up an international force on a regional basis. By putting into effect a Charter of Liberties they can make sure that they will not again become a prey to tyrants. They can raise their living standards if they will accept the principle of their interdependence.

Is such a scheme within the range of practical politics?

There are many who think that the countries of Europe are so divided that it is Utopian to expect them to sink their differences and form an association strong enough to hold Germany in check. This may be so. But in recent times we have seen revolutionary changes in the outlook of many peoples.

The peoples of Europe who have suffered enslavement have the strongest of incentives to find a way of escape.

If the states of Europe are strong and can devise means to develop their moral and material resources in wise collaboration, they may hope with the support of other great countries of the world, to control their own destiny and keep their place in the van of human progress.



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The Washington Post

America sees it through
—SYNTHETICS

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The Lumarith® family of Celanese® plastics is an ideal illustration. Various types of this tough, durable synthetic have been created in a wide range of formulations to meet specific needs with precision. Lumarith plastics can be brilliantly clear or carry a full range of handsome, all-through colors. Virtually any combination of properties can be had—from high impact strength, to waterproofness, to electrical characteristics.

These transparent plastics are serving in many vital war roles—from cockpit covers in military planes to the tough weather-proof covers of military maps. They form the unbreakable lenses used in military gas masks. Millions of see-through containers for both civilian and military products depend on plastics for protection against water, fungi, mold and mechanical damage.

In thousands of factories, non-shattering plastic machine guards and goggles protect life and limb and eye-sight, while promoting efficiency through visibility.

Actually, clear plastics have limitless applications, and here again synthetics have demonstrated the inherent ability to correct nature's deficiencies by means of materials exactly suited to modern needs.

Yet plastics are only one field of Celanese research which also embraces synthetic textiles and chemicals. Celanese yarns are famous for their beauty, utility and economy. An example of how synthetics can develop and accentuate special properties in a textile is the new Celanese yarn, Fortisan®. It is the world's strongest textile yarn—yet astonishingly light. Virtually all Fortisan now goes for flare parachutes, but there are endless postwar civilian opportunities for this unique union of sheer lightness and high tensile strength.

Lindol®, a Celanese chemical, is becoming increasingly known to the industrial chemist as a product of many potentialities. Here are just two examples: As a lubricant additive, it increases the film strength of modern aviation motor oils many times and sustains greatly prolonged periods of engine operation. As a non-flammable sealing fluid, it is used in hydraulic presses where it protects workers against the hazards of fire and explosion.

What are your goals in advanced products? Perhaps you may find the answers, as so many others have, in synthetics—in Celanese *continuous* research. If your war work, or future plans, can benefit from a research policy which insists that materials be fitted to needs, not needs to materials, Celanese Technical Service—in textiles, plastics and chemicals—is at your disposal.

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'Russia Takes Berlin' 185-Year-Old News

By Lucien Zacharoff

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"Russians Take Berlin!"

Such a headline in our newspapers would be repeating history for the Russians captured Prussia's capital in 1760 during the Seven Years' War against Frederick the Great.

It was Frederick's predatory policy that precipitated that little-known excursion of the Russian armies to Berlin 185 years ago. Surrounded by circumstances which have striking parallels today, the Seven Years' War—1756-1763—resulted chiefly from aggressive encroachments of the Prussian kingdom.

In 1740-'41 Prussia had seized Silesia from Austria, then Bohemia. The Czechs resisted, but their struggle was in vain, largely because short-sighted French politicians had failed to see the Prussian menace to their own country and even had indirectly appeased Frederick.

Eventually the Austrians under Empress Maria Theresa regained the land of the Czechs but were forced to yield Silesia to Frederick for good in 1748.

Several Alarmed

While seeking to restore Silesia, Austria did considerable spade work in founding an anti-Prussian coalition. Several nations had become alarmed at Frederick's depredations.

Participating in the early collective security bloc were Sweden, Saxony, then an independent country, and France, which had supported Prussia but was now worried by her expansive militarism

Russia was most prominent in this group because she was Austria's ally. She denounced him as the "instigator of war," and the Seven Years' War was on.

England was on Frederick's side, because of her conflict with France over colonies. However, England confined her contributions to subsidies to the Prussians—a sort of lend-lease program.

The war gripped all of central Europe, spread to North America, India and the West Indies. England battled France and her ally Spain. From France the British acquired Canada, from Spain, Florida.

The Swedes' exploits were modest, those of the Saxons and Austrians rather disgraceful. France failed to exploit her opportunities.

Prussia's successes were formidable. The allied troops were widely dispersed, lacking unity of command and a strategic operative plan. Frederick moved his forces rapidly along inner operative lines, focusing on vital points. Of all the allied armies, the only effective operations were those of the Russians who had undertaken an advance into East Prussia.

In the Battle of Gross-Jaegersdorf in August, 1757, the Russians defeated General Levaldt's Prussian army. The remarkable aspect of that engagement was that at its beginning the superior Prussian cavalry and artillery had mauled so terribly the Russian ranks that some three-fourths of the Russian officers had been knocked out of action. It was while the Prussians were making ready to mop up before celebrating their 'victory" that the Russian rank and file had rallied to turn the tide.

Prussians Routed

About a year later—in August, 1758 — the adversaries came to grips in the Battle of Zorndorf which proved indecisive.

But a brilliant victory was scored by the Russian regiments at Kunersdorf in August, 1759.

The Prussians, led by Frederick himself, were routed.

Filled with new respect for Russia, Frederick no longer felt equal to the task of killing enough Russians to conquer the rest. He was putting out feelers for a negotiated peace. These overtures were rejected by the Russians.

Somewhat over a year later—on October 10, 1760—the Russians entered Berlin. Peculiarly, the Russian high command did not fight for Berlin with the intention of holding it. The entry into the capital had been designated a reconnoitering expedition.

When the generals of the Russian army of occupation heard that Frederick was marching to relieve the capital with an army outnumbering theirs, they ordered a withdrawal.

Whatever the value of reconnaissance in and about Berlin, the Russians used their sojourn there to produce certain moral effects. The Austrian soldiers who had come with them at once plunged into an orgy of looting, a retaliation for the sacking of their cities by Frederick's armies. The Russian commanders took stern measures to restore order promptly.

Better Then, Too

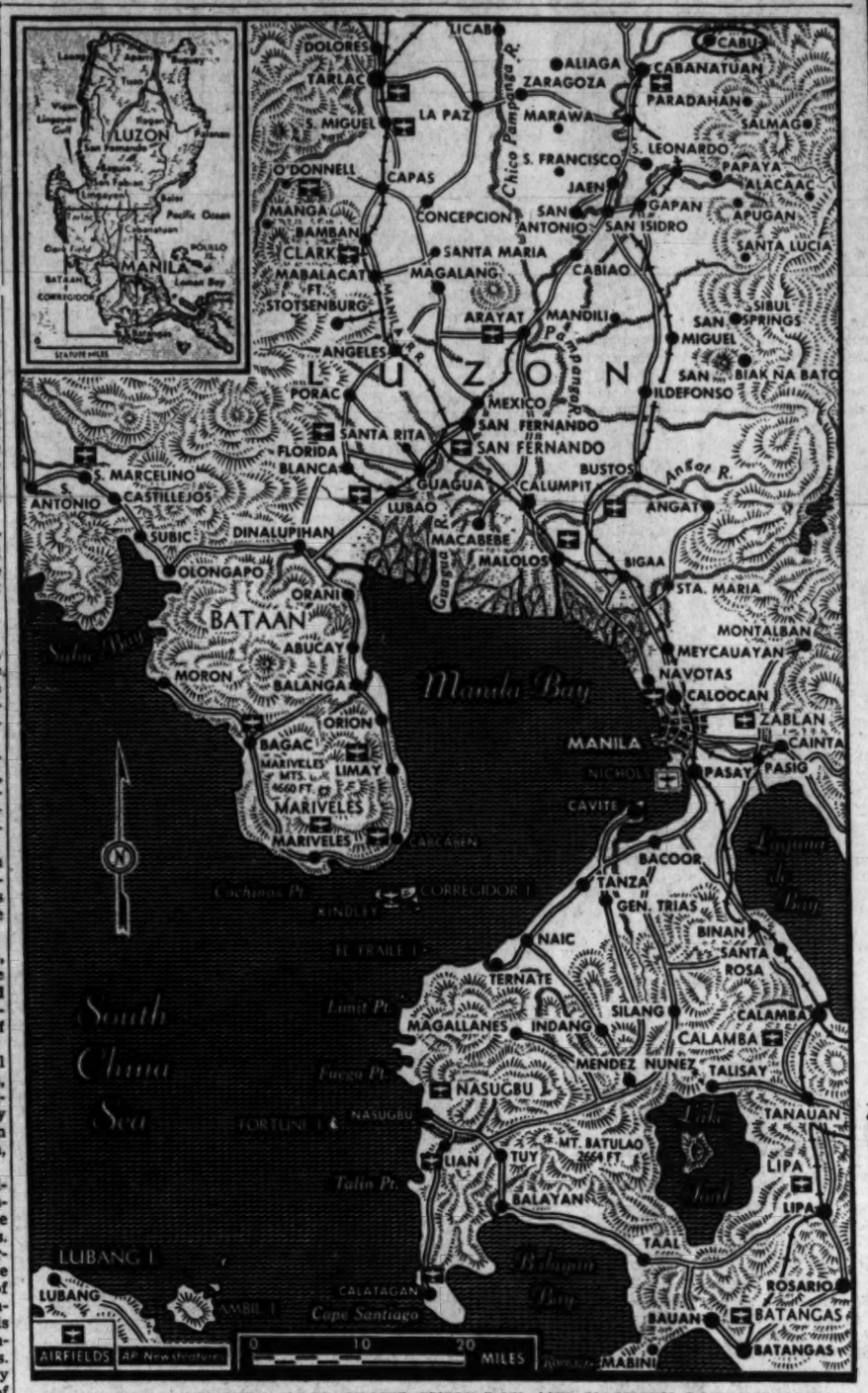
The war continued. The Russians won other battles. But their heroism often was nullified by the mediocrity, faint-heartedness and outright treachery of their command. This was due to the expectation of Empress Elizabeth's death momentarily; her successor, Peter III, was notorious for his admiration of everything connected with Frederick of Prussia.

It was Elizabeth's death in December, 1761, that spared Frederick a complete annihilation of his military machine. Upon his coronation, Peter the Quisling ordered the Russians to cease operations.

One fundamental difference between the contending armies might have preconditioned Russian success.

The Russian army represented a homogeneous peasant mass, mindful of the heroic traditions stemming from the patriotic wars of Peter the Great. Hence, the discipline and morale of the Russians were a good deal higher than those of the predatory Prussian legions bent on brutal conquest.

The Russians of today seem to remember the Berlin itinerary.



BASIC MAP OF MANILA ALSO SHOWS SUBIC BAY AND NASUGBU LANDING AREAS
. . . *East of Cabu (circled at top) Rangers rescued 513 Allied prisoners this week*

TOWNS IN HEADLINES THIS WEEK ARE SHOWN ON THIS BASIC MAP OF EAST GERMANY
. . . *Note Oder River, where Russians already are testing supposed defenses*

White Race Hardest Hit By Killings

By John J. O'Neill

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World events in broad spectacular movements frequently make strange contrasts to the facts contained in important but seemingly uninteresting statistics. The present major activity of the human race as contrasted to the world population trend, and in particular the trend in the United States, is of particular interest.

Asiatic Total Grows

The major population groups of the world are engaged in killing each other in the greatest possible numbers and impoverishing each other in the process by the destruction of accumulated and currently produced economic wealth.

The effects of this major activity, however, are not uniformly distributed. The European populations reached the stationary point some years ago and in the United States it will be reached in 15 to 30 years with the war favoring the lower figure.

In Asia, however, a different population situation exists, for in that geographical division a tremendous population upsurge is under way.

Report Shows Trend

An unexplained burst of population took place in Europe and around the Mediterranean basin 300 years ago. A similar explosive increase appears to have set in on the Asian land mass in recent decades, with the probability that it will continue for approximately the same period as among the white races.

This trend was recognized in the report of the Committee on Population Problems to the National Resources Committee, which was issued in the immediate pre-war period, and stated:

"These effects are strikingly illustrated in the case of India, where the enumerated population increased from 318,900,000 in 1921 to 352,800,000 in 1931. The result was a population density of over 200 persons per square mile (five times as great as in the United States).

"The nineteenth century was the period of maximum population growth for Europe. It seems likely that the twentieth century will be the period of maximum population growth for Asia.

Less Lasting Effect

Population losses because of war casualties have a smaller immediate and a less lasting effect on rapidly expanding populations than on stationary populations.

For 200 years, from 1660 to 1860, censuses of our population have shown for each 10-year period an increase that averaged 34 per cent. In the 1870 census the increase dropped to 27 per cent and since has continued sharply downward, the most recent figure being less than 10 per cent.

The most significant fact in connection with the population change in the United States is that the group affected by a very substantial decline is the one which carries the entire responsibility for perpetuating the population, persons in the reproductive ages of 20 to 44.

The so-called old-age group is increasing. The group comprising individuals 45 years and older in the United States, according to estimates for 1945, is equal to 71 per cent of the 20-to-44-year age group. The existing trend will cause the old-age group to increase and the younger group to decrease until both are equal by 1965.

Bonin, Volcano Islands Spots Worth Watching

By Warren H. Bennett

Associated Press Feature Writer

The Bonin Islands, which repeatedly have been bombed by Liberators and B-29s, and the Volcanos, which not only have been bombed but also have been shelled by naval warships, are in a strategic location worth watching.

They lie in a direct line between Japan (775 miles) and United States bases in the southern Marianas, 800 miles away.

Both are in the same latitude as Florida, have a semitropical climate with an average annual temperature of 72 degrees and a yearly rainfall of 62 inches. January and February are the coolest months; May, the wettest.

The land is fertile and abounds with giant ferns, palms and mulberry trees. Sugar cane, pineapples and bananas were grown before the war.

The Volcano Islands, called Kazan Retto by the Japanese, are slightly more than 1300 miles north and east of the Philippines.

The Bonins, also known as the Ogasawara Gunto, extend about 100 miles in a north and south line above the Volcano group.

(In Japanese the term retto means chain or group; gunto, archipelago; jima and shima, island, and iwo, rock.)

The Volcano group is composed of three islands, of which Iwo is the middle and largest.

Iwo Jima, also known as Sulphur Island, is of volcanic origin like all the rest of the Bonins and Volcano group. About 5 miles long, Iwo resembles a baby South America with a big bulge like Brazil in the north and a tapering point to the south. It is barren and rocky, rimmed partially by cliffs and has an extinct volcano crater about 500 feet high at the southern tip.

Fringed by Reefs

What port the island has is small and probably artificial, for the coastline is fringed by reefs and there is a strong surf offshore.

The Japanese have established three airfields there at Moto, Minami and Suribachi.

Kita Iwo Jima (San Alessandro) and Minami Iwo (San Augustino) are the other two islands in the Volcano group. Both are small, totally without harbor facilities of any kind and valueless except as bases for antiaircraft guns.

Before the war Kita Iwo and Minami Iwo had a combined population of about 200 but it is reasonable to suppose the Japanese have garrisoned them heavily as outer forts.

Chichi boasts the harbor of the Bailey or Coffin group, the Beechey group and a number of individual islands, totaling 27.

Volcanic activity abounds in this area and sometimes subterranean disturbances push up islands in the sea and then drop them beneath the surface again almost overnight.

Total land area of the Bonins is only about 40 square miles, most of it on Chichi Jima or Peel Island, the largest in the Beechey group.

Omura Is Capital

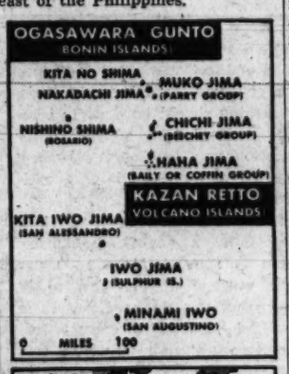
Chichi boasts the harbor of Omura (Port Lloyd), capital of the Bonins. Its clear deep harbor is formed by an extinct volcano crater and is surrounded by heavily forested hills ranging up to 800 feet high.

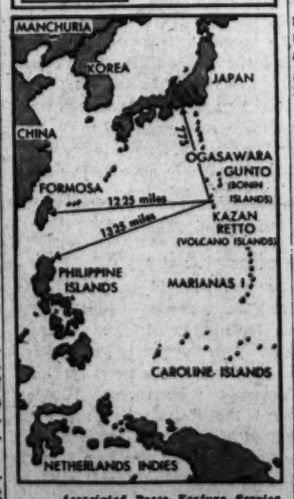
Chichi is 12½ miles in circumference and the Japanese have an airbase at Susaki across the harbor from Omura.

Haha Jima in the Bailey or Coffin group is about 35 miles to the south of Chichi and probably the next most important in the Bonins.

Okimura, actually a small cove, is Haha's only possible port.

The island is about a mile and a half long and, like all the Bonins, is steep and precipitous with one peak rising to 1470 feet.





Associated Press Feature Service

STRATEGIC LOCATION of the Bonin and Volcano Islands is shown here. (See story above). They are about 1300 miles north and east of the Philippines, in straight line between Japan and the Marianas, where B-29's are based. Total land area of the Bonins is only about 40 miles, most of it on Chichi Jima or Peel Island

'Dying Manila' Awaits Rescue As Only Hope

A former reporter for the Manila Daily Bulletin has escaped into the American lines with the following eyewitness account of conditions inside Japanese-occupied Manila.

By Alfonso Denoga

Luzon (Distributed by United Press).—Manila is a dying city today, stripped of its food be the Japanese and packed with almost one million starving people whose only hope of life lies literally in early rescue by the American Army.

Even Graves Looted

The children of Manila poke through the garbage cans for their food. Scores die each day in the streets. The dead are buried naked and their clothing sold to buy a meal.

Since November 20 the Japanese have forbidden importation of rice and people have been dependent entirely on a trickle of rice smuggled past enemy sentries.

Pay Buys One Meal

The city's cats and dogs already had been slaughtered and eaten. However, restaurants had to mark them plainly.

Many of the men, women and children had festering sores on their bodies, but there were no medicines. Before inflation reached its height and American landings made the Japanese peso utterly worthless, a single tablet of sulfathiozole sold for 120 pesos ($60). A drop of iodine cost 30 pesos. The average Filipino's pay, 100 pesos a month, would buy only one meal.

Clothing, furniture and all personal possessions were sold for food. If families didn't bury their dead naked, the graves would be robbed. The result was a flourishing "buy and sell" racket in which many unscrupulous Manilians became rich—but rich in Japanese currency, which is now worthless.

Supplies Cut Off

Early last year, the Japanese-controlled government decided to permit each family to buy enough rice for a year, on the basis of 240 grams (almost 8½ ounces) per person per day. But only the wealthiest could afford to buy.

When the harvest began to come in last November there was hope for relief, but the Japanese promptly cut off Manila's supplies.

Shortly before the Americans landed, one kilogram of rice (2.2 pounds) sold for 500 pesos; 1 kilogram of pork, 400; 1 egg, 50; 1 tomato, 30; 1 chicken, 600. All milk was reserved for the Japanese.

Since the American landing, only those who had hoarded some of the old Philippines currency, or who still had some valuables left to barter, could hope to buy food. At the most optimistic estimate, this may amount to 2 per cent of the city's population.

Franco Likely to Last Until Germans' Defeat

By Carl D. Soresi

Associated Press Staff Writer

Spanish anti-Fascists are waging a skillful war of nerves against Generalissimo Franco but the dictator seems certain to remain in power at least until Germany is defeated.

Conversations with high officials in Washington, plus a study of recent reports, indicate three main reasons for the Caudillo's present strong position:

1. Britain and the United States for the moment find Franco increasingly useful.
2. The long, open sore of political disunity among Spanish Republicans abroad has so far shown scant sign of healing.
3. Spaniards at home are deeply divided on what kind of government might replace Franco.

On the first point, Anglo-American officials, who must place the enormous needs of the Allied war machine above everything else, have jumped at the opportunity to alleviate the present tight shipping situation and overloaded production capacity by using Franco's merchant ships and industrial facilities.

Export Sales Listed

Whatever "tough" policy may be drawn up applicable to Franco at some future time, official and embassy commercial sources here have predicted an increase trade program in 1945 over the 1944 export sales to Spain. These sales included:

Cotton—250,000 bales, converted in Spanish mills into 2 million towels for the Allied forces, "thousands" of Army blankets and shirts.

This year has started off with a bang-up sale of 60,500 bales, some of which will continue to be processed for Allied Army needs (part of the sale proviso) and some for British and French civilian supply. France has ordered more than 3 million yards of Spanish textiles.

Synthetic rubber—1500 tons for processing and resale to British and American commercial companies, with a ceiling set in 1945 at 10,000 tons.

Coal—80,000 tons (mainly for industrial fuel) from the United States alone. British coal exports to Spain in 1944 were believed at least equal.

Gasoline and lubricating oil—50,000 barrels, on which the high surtax—reminiscent of "preclusive buying" days—has been eliminated.

Spanish Ships Used

Farm machinery light industrial machinery and machine spare parts—unlimited.

In carrying raw materials from Britain and the United States, as well as the finished goods from Spain, Spanish ships have been used throughout.

In addition, an initial allocation of five Spanish ships per month has been made to deliver Spanish goods to the United States.

Allied officials admit these actions strengthen Franco's hand considerably. They not only create favorable commercial chanels which almost every European government is now seeking, but Franco can put his people to work and materially build the value of the peseta, which in turn betters Spanish living conditions.

With regard to Spanish republican disunity: Two recent attempts to call a meeting in Mexico of the old Spanish republican Cortes (Parliament) failed because the exiled republicans are still sharply divided.

Republican leaders' chief threat to the Franco regime—a republican government in exile which the big powers might employ as a diploma-tic weapon against Franco — has been dissipated.

The third point in Franco's present strong position—divided sentiments of Spaniards at home—is further complicated by the tight grip Franco holds on the Spaniards.

Reports from Spain indicate the majority seems dissatisfied despite the fact that Franco's "neutrality" has won a goodly measure of economic benefits.

Civil War Remembered

But reports also indicate how unlikely are any decisive actions against Franco at this time. The Spaniards' decisions—or lack of them—spring from two main considerations:

1. Neither the wounds nor the memories of the bloody civil war have been forgotten. Thus an improving peace under Franco is believed better in the long run than uncertainty and possible cost of life in installing a more popular government.
2. Franco has a veteran army of Spanish and Morrocan "professionals;" a sizable arsenal of the latest guns, planes and tanks; a Gestapo-trained corps of secret police; a closely-knit and loyal party, the Falance; and a backing of capitalists, industrialists, landowners and clergy. While bickering among themselves, these are committed to Franco.

Next 42 Days May Determine War's Course

The vice president and European general manager of the United Press here assesses the probable course of the Russian offensive after close study of available German and Soviet data as well as personal contacts with Allied leaders.

By Virgil Pinkley

Rome (U.P.).—Approximately six weeks of normally cold weather remains during which the Russians can maintain their winter offensive at maximum efficiency.

Four main factors will control the course the European war will take during these next 42 days:

1. Whether the Germans can make a stand somewhere in the eastern part of the Reich, presumably along the Oder River.
2. The ability of the Russians to continue to supply the vast armies which already are nearly 1000 miles from their original starting points.
3. The pressure Allied armies are able to exert on the Western Front, in Italy and northern Yugoslavia.
4. Effects of the relentless Allied aerial blows, aided by Soviet tactical units in the east, in hamstringing production, transport and communications, keeping the Luftwaffe beaten down.

If the Germans hold out until March 15, when the great thaws usually begin, there is a fair possibility Hitler and his gang may stumble through until spring, even summer.

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4 B Sunday, February 4, 1945

West Front And East

There are those who still insist that Eisenhower will be first in Berlin. At any rate, he seems to be getting ready for a smash-through on the Western Front, and to that end the American divisions are probing the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line north of Luxembourg. General Eisenhower says the Allied forces are strong enough for a major assault.

It seems that the Americans have encountered only weak resistance in their probing operations. What does this mean? It may be that a large-scale German withdrawal is under way in the west. Rundstedt, lacking the manpower necessary to defend his line in force at every point, may be merely shortening the line. It may only mean that as a result of the mauling Field Marshal von Rundstedt's panzer divisions received in the recent Ardennes fighting, part of his force has had to be sent to the rear, there to be regrouped and refitted. He may likewise fear that the Allied forces in the west are about to launch an all-out offensive, with the Rhine as its immediate goal.

A major offensive such as Eisenhower forecasts would be bad news for the enemy, particularly in view of the situation on the Eastern Front. Already the distress signals have been flown in Berlin. Frantic pleas are being made by the Nazis, including Hitler himself, that everyone in the Reich, including the sick and crippled, throw their energies into the effort to halt the Russians.

Yet we cannot assume that anything less than the direst need would lead to any large-scale German withdrawal from the west at this time. With Upper Silesia lost, an Allied drive to the Rhine would place the Ruhr in imminent peril, and the loss of the Ruhr, on top of the loss of Upper Silesia, would hopelessly cripple the German war effort. The Germans have no choice of clearing out of the west in order to bolster up their defenses in the east or vice versa. They must fight on both fronts, manipulating their dwindling reserves to provide a maximum of defense with a minimum of manpower in the west as well as the east.

But with the Eastern Front crumbling, the possibility cannot be disregarded that a similar cave-in will occur in the west after Eisenhower's anticipated offensive really gets under way. The race to Berlin is not yet over, although, given the present position of the Russians, the odds would appear to be overwhelming that the Russians will get there first.

No Gamble With Peace

We can readily understand the opposition of educators with certain notable exceptions, such as Seymour of Yale, to the proposal that all young men who are physically fit be given a year of military training in the postwar period. Unless this policy is carefully applied, it may have a disruptive effect upon the country's educational system. Boys taken out of college for military training may never return. Others may find academic life boring after they have been taught the business of killing. Certainly, educators as well as parents have a profound interest in the proposal for universal military training and their viewpoints must be considered with the utmost care.

The educators who wrote to the President the other day to express general opposition to compulsory military training in peacetime would have done better, in our opinion, to emphasize these dangers and to work toward some reconciliation of our educational system with this postwar necessity. We are not impressed by their argument that it is impossible to determine intelligently what defense measures we shall need because no one can now foresee what the international situation will be when the war is over. The very fact that we cannot foresee the future makes it imperative to keep our defense mechanism strong. After the last war we hastily disarmed in the hope that by winning the war we had put an end to wars. No argument should be needed against repetition of that fatal mistake.

The university presidents are right in saying that "the American people are fighting the war with the high hope it will eventuate in an enduring peace." It is because we love peace that we must be strong enough to preserve it. No United Nations council will long be able to keep aggression in check unless it has genuine military strength behind it. If the United States is to speak with a strong voice in that council, we must obviously have military strength proportionate to that of the other so-called policeman states.

Compulsory military training will have the support of these educators, they say, "if after adequate deliberation the Nation is convinced that its safety requires it." But they want to wait and see. We think this reasoning should be reversed. The country should take no chance of being caught flat-footed a third time. Let us make certain that our peace and that of our peaceful neighbors throughout the world is safeguarded first. Then compulsory training can be relaxed if a full year for every fit young man proves to be unnecessary. But we must not gamble with our security in that crucial period while the United Nations peace agency is gathering strength and world confidence for its great task.

Draft Boards Vs. WMC

War Manpower Chief McNutt offered his amendment to the May-Bailey bill as a means of avoiding a clash between Selective Service and his own program for recruitment of warworkers. Under the bill passed last week by the House, he says, local draft boards would "in large measure" engage in the same recruitment and placement functions that are now performed by the WMC through its local organizations and public employment offices. The Senate Military Affairs Committee has accepted the McNutt proposal as a means of avoiding any chance of such conflict. It would place general operation of the new measure under War Mobilization Director Byrnes, which would permit him to use the WMC in place of the local draft boards if he should see fit.

Certainly, administrative conflicts ought to be avoided. But we do not believe that administrative conflicts are the sole issue at stake. It must be remembered that the House bill as well as the Senate committee amendment brings Mr. Byrnes into the picture. Both would require him to determine the industries and areas wherein compulsory wartime work is necessary. The chief difference between the bills is that the House assigns the selection of workers for compulsory service definitely to the local draft boards and Mr. McNutt's plan would permit that function, or part of it, to be taken over by his organization.

No one should suppose that conflicts of jurisdiction would be eliminated by relying upon the WMC for the drafting of workers. Selective Service must continue to draw upon men of military age—the only group covered by either bill—for military service. To have it calling men into the Army and Navy and the WMC drafting men from the same pool into industrial work would be a certain plunge into chaos. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Byrnes would authorize any such self-defeating scheme if Congress should give him full discretion as to placement of the work-draft powers.

In our opinion the actual selection of men for both military service and war work must necessarily be left to one body in each community, and that body ought to be the local draft board. This point is emphasized by the estimates that 900,000 additional men are needed for the armed forces and only 600,000 men and women for essential employment.

One factor behind this conclusion is of the utmost importance. Compulsory service in either the armed forces or war plants is tolerable, as Representative Wadsworth pointed out the other day, only when administration of such laws is kept close to the people. It is one thing to have men chosen for national duties by boards composed of their neighbors who know their circumstances and quite another thing to turn over this vast power to a centralized agency operating from Washington. We think Congress would be most ill advised to permit the lifting of this power out of the local Selective Service boards.

The problem, then, is to make certain that these boards and the WMC will work together. The May-Bailey bill contemplates that the WMC will continue to make voluntary placements and that the number of men seeking work through the WMC will be greatly increased because of the scramble of idlers to avoid the work draft. Selective Service boards would come into the picture only if the WMC or Mr. Byrnes should find that local manpower shortages could not be overcome without compulsion. Even then it is contemplated that WMC representatives would sit with local boards to aid them in making placements of the type needed. We can see no reason to disturb this relationship. If there is any question as to the right of Mr. Byrnes to step in as Director of War Mobilization to smooth out friction, that authority might well be given him in the bill. But the actual designation of men for either military or industrial service must, in our opinion, remain in the local boards composed of their own neighbors.

Mailing Money

The Postoffice Department has put on sale a new postal note in denominations ranging from $1 to $10. These notes provide a safe means of sending small sums through the mail more cheaply than do money orders. Moreover, they save time and trouble for the purchaser and for postoffice clerks as well. For there is no application blank to fill out and no writing required of the clerk. All the purchaser has to do is to put down his money in exchange for the note, write in the name of the payee whenever he wishes, and detach the record stub before mailing. The clerk's task is limited to affixing stamps to the notes to make up odd amounts. A flat charge of 5 cents is made for all notes regardless of denominations.

These postal notes, which supplement but do not displace the existing system of money orders, meet a long-felt need of many thousands of individuals who have no checking accounts. Nothing that the Government can provide in the way of money orders or postal notes equals in convenience, combined with safety, the ordinary check. However, the great majority of commercial banks today impose substantial service charges and often require depositors to maintain balances of such size as to discourage the maintenance of checking accounts by many individuals. As a result more and more people are operating on a cash basis today, thereby creating a pressing need for safe and economical means of sending small sums through the mails.

We venture the opinion that not so many years ago the banks would have opposed a proposal for reducing the cost of postal money orders as an invasion of their special preserve. Today many of them will no doubt welcome any plan that relieves them of the bother of handling small checking accounts. There are many reasons for this change of attitude, and they are entirely justified on practical grounds. Nevertheless, the time may come when private commercial banks will have occasion to look back regretfully upon the opportunities passed over to attract new depositors—lost opportunities that have impelled the Government to perform services for the "little men" that the banks were once willing and glad to undertake at slight cost to their small depositors.

Captive Generals

Disquiet has been aroused over the role of the so-called National Committee of Free Germany established under Soviet auspices, which now seems to have a branch in France. Several dozen German generals captured by the Red army belong to the committee and, according to Field Marshal von Paulus, preeminent in rank among them hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war have rallied to their standard. The Russians have made extensive use of these generals for propaganda purposes—perhaps very effectively. It is said that they have induced great numbers of Germans of all ranks to desert the Wehrmacht. The vehemence with which Nazi propagandists have denounced them indicates that their broadcasts and the leaflets they have authored may have had considerable impact within the Reich itself. Lately, however, there have been rumors that Moscow may recognize the Free Germany Committee as a sort of government in exile and confer upon it authority to manage conquered portions of the Reich.

We do not know what considerations moved the German generals to serve as instruments for Soviet propaganda. It is hard to believe that their thinking was completely transformed by Russian indoctrination. It may be that, realizing the hopelessness of the Nazi cause, they look upon continued sacrifice of German lives and resources as senseless. But it is also possible that they hope for something better for their country than unconditional surrender—or that they hope to be at the helm of a new Germany. It is these possibilities which have occasioned anxiety in Washington and London. The role of the captured German generals should certainly be on the agenda of the projected meeting of the Big Three and should be determined not unilaterally but by considered agreement among them. Nothing could be more disastrous to the United Nations than a divergence in policy on dealing with the defeated enemy.

Growler

The U. S. S. *Growler*, the Navy reports, is overdue from patrol and presumed lost. She was not a large ship, although her 1525 tons ranked her among the most formidable of our submarine force, and she cruised, as is the habit of her kind, alone and in the silence with which the Navy, for security reasons, shrouds all the activities of undersea craft. The 65 men who made up her crew must be presumed lost with her. What adventures they shared, what blows they struck at the enemy, what manner of death came to them, are all among the secrets of the sea. Theirs is a service for which only the resolute and brave are chosen, in which heroism is a routine requirement and glory a remote abstraction.

It is well known that seamen impute personality to their ships. There is nothing of mysticism, or even superstition, about this. It is simply an expression of the indubitable fact that ships take on something of the character of those who sail them and, in turn, stamp this character, through their traditions, upon all who enter into their close fellowship. The *Growler*, it will be remembered, was once Commander Gilmore's ship. About a year ago, when she was engaged in a fight with a Japanese gunboat, he was wounded. Fearful that the ship would be endangered if his men attempted to carry him below, he gave the order, "Take her down." Now the *Growler* and her crew have gone to join him. And it is a reasonable surmise that the manner of their going was altogether in accordance with the spirit which Commander Gilmore had associated with the *Growler's* name.

BOY WITH A TOP

Spin, spin
Your shining top;
Soon your whirling
World will stop.

Plug the pennies
While you can;
Every boy
Is soon a man.

Once I had
A red top, too;
Once I whirled
Away like you.

Now I stand
Aside, my heart,
That other red top,
Plying its art.

Spinning, spinning,
Day and night,
Making the most
Of the string, wound tight.

JOHN ROBERT QUINN.

Federal Union

A Communication

THE POST EDITORS are to be complimented on the attention their paper gives to such a vital matter as world organization to keep peace. I refer particularly to Mr. Clarence Streit's letter in The Post of January 28, in which Mr. Streit points out the weaknesses in Senator Vandenberg's proposal for a permanent alliance, and advocates instead a genuine world government, to be started at once by a federal union of the leading democracies.

The founding fathers of this, the world's first, federal union, well knew the defects attendant upon organization among States which is based on State sovereignty. In this category are all leagues, alliances, and arrangements based on treaty. Even so, the notion of organization based on State sovereignty died a hard death in the formation of our own Union. There was a persistent minority at the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787 who insisted that the efforts of the delegates be limited to amending the Articles of Confederation. After one of the many speeches in favor of so limiting their work, James Madison spoke as follows: "Notwithstanding the admirable and close reasoning of the gentleman who spoke last, I am not yet convinced that my former remarks are not well founded. I apprehend he is mistaken as to the fact on which he builds one of his arguments. He supposes that equality of votes is the principle on which all confederacies are formed—that of Lycia, so justly applauded by the celebrated Montesquieu, was different. He also appeals to our good faith for the observance of the confederacy. We know we have found one inadequate to the purposes for which it was made—why then adhere to a system which is proved to be so remarkably defective? I have impeached a number of States for the infraction of the confederation, and I have not even spared my own State, nor can I justly spare his. Did not Connecticut refuse her compliance to a federal requisition? Has she paid, for the two last years, any money into the Continental treasury? And does this look like government, or the observance of a solemn compact? Experience shows that the confederation is radically defective, and we must, in a new national government, guard against those defects." (From the notes of Robert Yates.)

Hamilton's Argument

In the Federalist No. 15, Alexander Hamilton argued as follows in support of the newly drafted Constitution: "There is nothing absurd or impracticable in the idea of a league or alliance between independent nations for certain defined purposes precisely stated in a treaty regulating all the details of time, place, circumstance, and quantity; leaving nothing to future discretion; and depending for its execution on the good faith of the parties. Compacts of this kind exist among all civilized nations, subject to the usual vicissitudes of peace and war, of observance and non-observance, as the interests or passions of the contracting powers dictate. In the early part of the present century there was an epidemical rage in Europe for this species of compacts, from which the politicians of the times fondly hoped for benefits which were never realized. With a view to establishing the equilibrium of power and the peace of that part of the world, all the resources of negotiations were exhausted, and triple and quadruple alliances were formed; but they were scarcely formed before they were broken, giving an instructive but afflicting lesson to mankind, how little dependence is to be placed on treaties which have no other sanction than the obligations of good faith, and which oppose general considerations of peace and justice to the impulse of any immediate interest or passion." Although that quotation from Hamilton was written in 1787, the same logic applies today.

Lesson Lost

But on one point, Hamilton appears to have been wrong: he says the failure of alliances gave "an instructive but afflicting lesson to mankind." It did give a lesson to him, and to men like Madison, Franklin, Washington, and the others who favored the establishment of a real government; but the lesson appears to have been lost to Senator Vandenberg. Otherwise, how could he advocate that we entrust our future to a method of international cooperation which has a record of nothing but failure?

Senator Vandenberg's intentions are doubtless good, but good intentions never stopped a war. He should stop kidding himself about world peace. Keeping the peace is a function of government, and we shall not have world peace until we have world government. Clarence Streit, in his book, "Union Now," has told us how we can make a beginning toward world government. If we desire world peace, we had better make up our minds to have world government; if we are determined to oppose world government, we had better reconcile ourself to recurring world wars. We cannot have both international anarchy and international peace.

JOHN F. SCHMIDT,
Captain, U. S. A.
Arlington, Va., Jan. 28.

Indignation Returned

I would like to say this to the writer of the letter in The Post of January 29, "Indignation Voiced" and signed G. W., Alexandria, Va. If he really feels so bitterly about the "arrogance and impertinence and indifference to decency" of the New Dealers he should be more than willing to sign his name to his diatribe against them. The anonymous letter writer is always regarded as a very low character indeed and hence his views carry no weight.

VIRGINIA WALKER.
Washington, Jan. 30.

Big Three And France

By Andre Visson

United Nations Inside Front

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES in Washington have perfectly understood France's desire to participate in the first meeting of the Big Three to be held after France's liberation. This meeting may indeed become, as the result of the spectacular Soviet offensive, a kind of preliminary "armistice" conference at the highest level. But both American and British quarters insist that France's absence from that meeting cannot and will not in any way prejudice the vital interests of France.

The imperious necessity of reducing the deliberations of the Big Three to a brief discussion of the really essential and urgent problems, chiefly of military character, prevented the Big Three from extending an invitation to General de Gaulle. Both American and British circles declare that there was a perfect understanding on that point between Washington, London and Moscow. Contrary to the reports from Paris which were circulating a few days ago, Moscow did not suggest that it might be desirable to transform the meeting of the Big Three into a Big Four conference. Marshal Stalin, for obvious reasons, is particularly anxious to shorten the time he can spare from the absorbing, and perhaps decisive, military operations for which he assumes the supreme responsibility. He knows, moreover, after De Gaulle's recent visit to Moscow, all about the French desires and claims.

More Forceful U. S. Policy

There was a certain trend in British circles to use this meeting of the big leaders for the airing of several important political problems and for the coordination of all immediate political aims which may be precipitated by the latent military development. But it was felt in highest American quarters that at this moment it would be wiser to devote most of the attention to the final—conclusive—military operations and to consider only those political problems which cannot be delayed any longer. Thus, it is declared in Washington's diplomatic circles, the problem of the German armistice and of the administration of German territories occupied by the Allies will naturally be discussed before the attempt to find a solution for the extremely important "ten per cent" which remained unsolved at Dumbarton Oaks. The strengthening of American foreign policy will allow, it is hoped in Washington, a cautious but gradually stronger, American action in many European problems which, until lately, were supposed to be hidden in the forbidden area of the "hands off" policy. And the notification of this significant evolution of American foreign policy to the British and the Russians, it is believed in Washington, will help to dispel the dangerous doubts in British and Soviet minds on America's postwar intentions.

It will, especially, help to make both the British and the Russians understand that the commitments which they would like to obtain from the United States will be impossible without the acceptance by them of certain international principles, the respect of which will determine American participation in the establishment of a postwar collective security system.

Finally, it was felt in Washington that it would be most desirable to avoid anything which could raise any suspicions in the Soviet minds of an alleged "combined English-speaking front." This consideration, added to the above-stated reasons, determined Washington's decision to have the deliberations as brief as possible, reduced to the most urgent problems, and discussed only at the highest level. This explains, incidentally, why many of the American "regional" experts, who were originally supposed to "disappear" from Washington simultaneously with very high officials can be found still at their desks.

De Gaulle's Views Known

Under those circumstances, it was felt in Washington that the presence of De Gaulle would be, at this moment, of no special benefit to the Big Three leaders. On the contrary, it was felt in Washington as in London—and, according to all reliable Allied information, in Moscow too—that the French leader, naturally interested in the presentation of his country's case, would not help to shorten the discussion of the general problems. It is certainly recognized in official quarters that France is directly—and vitally—interested in most of those problems, and especially in the agreement on the armistice conditions for Germany. But it is believed, in the same quarters, that De Gaulle's views being now well known to Stalin, and just last week recapitulated to Harry Hopkins—who on the other hand informed the French leader about Washington's intentions—the Big Three could start their deliberations with a feeling that in the postwar Europe France will have the place to which she is entitled.

This decision may naturally hurt the French, who officially did not ask for an invitation, but who have expected it to come, even as late as last week. They had, however, the wisdom to refrain from any official or even semi-official expression of their deception. They have appreciated Hopkins' visit to Paris and the assurance that they would be kept informed about the talks between the Big Three and all that may result from those talks. But they would have appreciated it still more if de Gaulle had been given the opportunity to be informed by the Big Three directly.

French Interests

First of all, there are considerations of "prestige"—which the French emphatically deny—but which, American and British diplomats believe, still play a certain part in French political thinking, although it is not as important as it was several months ago. Proud of their achievements, which surprise even their friends, the French feel less the urge to emphasize both at home and abroad that they are again a "great power." But being sincerely convinced that there are at least four "great powers"—or five, with China—they are hurt every time they hear about the "Big Three."

They recognize that they do not have at this moment their prewar military power, but they point out that they will be, nevertheless, next to Russia, the strongest military power on the continent. And being Germany's neighbor, and three-times victim of German aggression, they are more than directly interested in the settlement of the German problem. This problem could be settled now without them. But no settlement of it could be maintained, they point out, without them.

They want their postwar border on the right bank of the Rhine. They want the Rhineland and Ruhr region both for security consideration and as an economic compensation for all the damage which Germany caused to them. But will they obtain those territories directly, or will they just have their share in some United Nations set-up in which the British, the Belgians and perhaps the Dutch will also claim their share?

They are directly interested in the fate of Italy and, especially, that of Italy's colonial empire. They have not yet raised any questions officially, but they appear to be particularly interested in the postwar fate of Tripoli.

They are most anxious to participate in the action in the Pacific when military operations will reach the southwestern area. They want to have those of their ships, which are now stationed in the Indian Ocean, take part in the battle for the liberation of Indo-China.

Wish to Participate

But they want most of all not to miss the last stage in the great battle for Germany which has just begun, both in the east and in the west. They want it for both sentimental and political reasons. They want to fight those under whose rule they have suffered for four long years. And they want to prove to themselves and to the world that they are entitled by their fight to have their share of spoils when Germany will be defeated, discerned and reduced to a weakness the maintenance of which could hardly be assured without the French participation in the Allied control.

This is why they are so anxious to speed up the execution of the "French program" of the Lend-Lease, why they want to have their representation on the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and why they want as many ships as possible and as soon as possible.

At this moment they are represented on the European Advisory Committee and are assured of a permanent place in the Security Council of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal. But they cannot use their representation on E. A. C. until they have an adequate representation on military and economic boards. And being assured of a permanent place in the Dumbarton Oaks set-up—in the drafting of which they have not participated—they want to participate in the solution of those final "ten per cent," which the Big Three, they thought, would solve at their coming meeting. And this is why they have been so disappointed that De Gaulle was not invited.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

A Briton Speaks

As a regular reader of your valuable paper I would like to indorse the views of Thomas W. Huntington in your issue of November 23. I fully agree when he writes: "The present emergency will not terminate until the war has been won not only on the military but also on the political front," and sincerely hope that British-American collaboration will extend to the postwar period, and far beyond.

We in England have come to know our American cousins better than ever before. They have visited our homes, eaten of our salt, and fought side by side with our sons and brothers. Wherever we get together there is good fellowship, and kind regard, and it would be a tragedy if this should be lost "apres le guerre." We hear criticism of British policy, and we read criticisms of American policy, but in actual practice these are only as the scum on a good brew. Underneath is the rich potent, laced with the milk of human kindness. When we read of your Senators speaking bitterly of our country and your correspondents drawing a vitriolic pen across our war efforts, we, the commoners of Britain, many of us soldiers of the last war, are saddened and disheartened.

Our great desire is a strengthening of the ties between America, Britain, Russia and China so that together with France and the liberated nations we may be assured of the world's peace for generations to come.

Around Christmas time I was conducting a church service and there were American soldiers in the congregation. The windows had been shattered by bombs, but we sang the old carol, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." If we are going to deserve that peace we must not only worship together, but work together, and I would like to see the peace conference held at Jerusalem—the Holy City for Americans, Britains and many Russians.

Meanwhile let us fight and work together until both Germany and Japan are defeated and then unite in solving the momentous problems of peace.

As your great poet, Whittier, says:
"We jointly hear, we dimly see
In differing phrase we pray.
But dim or clear, we own in Thee
The Light, the Truth, the Way."

THOS. H. CHARLTON.
Heswan, Cheshire, England, Jan. 7.

Waste Of Gas

With regard to the current efforts of the Government to reduce the consumption of heating fuels, something should be done to compel landlords to adjust poorly functioning, inefficient heating systems which waste huge quantities of fuel.

In my own apartment, which is heated by a gas fired furnace, there is approximately a 30 per cent wastage of gas because of poor thermostatic controls. The landlord refuses to correct this condition although it would cost only $2.50.

It seems to me some agency should be in a position to prevent this wastage of a national resource by avaricious landlords who put their own profits before the public necessity. Something stronger than patriotic appeals is needed to handle this type of individual.

S. H.
Washington, Jan. 30.

Wallace Admirer

For the past 14 years, I have been a steady reader of your paper, and have enjoyed your liberal views, your unrivaled editorials and your world-wide news service.

However, your recent attitude toward the President's appointment of Mr. Henry Wallace to be the Secretary of Commerce is not up to the standard of liberal policy.

Mr. Henry Wallace has proved himself to be an able executive, a true liberal, defender of the underdog, and an honest politician. There are not many of his caliber now. He will come out with the colors, when he is our new Secretary of Commerce. Let us encourage and back him.

KESHMAR.
Washington, Feb. 1.

Salvage Drive

I have been reading for some time that the tin can and paper salvage drive has not been going as well as it should, and that Washington has fallen down to a large degree from the percentage of last year and the year before on the salvage collections. The blame in most of the articles is placed entirely on the housewives.

To my mind the housewives are not to blame for this negligence, for most of the women I know who have small apartments and houses are zealous in their efforts to save these articles, and see to it that they are collected. From my experience I have found that it is the managers of the large apartment houses and apartment hotels who are being careless about the salvaging of waste paper and tin cans. When I first moved to Washington, I lived for awhile in an apartment hotel, and when I inquired of the management what should be done with the tin cans and waste paper, they told me that since they, like many others, were short of help, all that could be done was to put the cans and waste paper down the incinerator. This seemed to me a dreadful thing to do with material that is vitally needed in the war effort. I have learned from numerous friends of mine since that time of similar experiences while they were living in large apartment buildings.

Surely something could be done about this condition in the larger apartment houses. I know it is true such places are short of help, and for this reason salvage collections are difficult. I do believe, however, that there isn't any woman who wouldn't be willing to save tin cans and paper even in a small apartment every few days or every week, and carry them herself at such intervals to the basement to some convenient spot where they could be collected by the salvage trucks, if the apartment managers would cooperate. This, of course, is something for the salvage committee to work out with the apartment managers, and then I am sure the guests will be more than willing to help in every way to save such vital war materials.

MRS. J. ALBERT NEWBERRY.
Washington, Jan. 23.

New Decision Example

Today's Labor Policy Doesn't Always Mean Work Is Done for Pay

By Leo Wolman

The movement toward higher wages and guaranteed income in this country somehow assumes that obtaining the requisite amount of work in return for wages is a matter that need give us little concern. It is assumed that progress toward "industrial democracy," hastened by Government intervention, will automatically carry with it greater efficiency and ever increasing output. It is assumed that all increases in the price of labor, however effected, will be inevitably absorbed by forces which will cause costs to fall and prices to decline.

But these assumptions hardly square with the experience of foreign countries. And they rest in this country on developments which long antedate our current experiments in labor relations and labor policy.

It is little realized how new these experiments are and how scanty are the data by which they can be judged. It is only since the beginning of this war that the authority of organized labor has been established in our major industries and it is within this same brief period that the leading policies of the Government have come to be formulated and applied.

A current decision of the War Labor Board shows how quickly prevailing ideas about the relation of work to wages have spread in this country. In this case, appealed to the board by two New Jersey baking companies, the board directed the companies "to grant 15 minutes straight-time pay each day for time spent on the companies' premises in changing to and from working clothes."

Principle Established as Result of Lewis Tactics

The principle of this decision is easily recognizable. It is an application of the portal to portal policy of computing working time and compensation. In the few years since this principle was established by court decision in the iron mines and in the coal mines by the powerful negotiating tactics of John L. Lewis, it has begun to spread to all types of industry and assumed a variety of forms. While the conditions of its introduction vary widely, there is nothing to show whether pay for travel time or for changing clothes was allowed for, as was admittedly the case in the coal industry, in the prevailing rate of wages.

But whether this is so or not, adoption of this principle tantamount to paying without receiving an equivalent of work.

During the past 10 years, and in some respects more frequently in the last four, the practice of granting pay for not working has become more and more general. The most spectacular example of this was the reduction, less than 10 years ago, of the factory work-week from 50 to 40 hours and the coal-mining week from 48 to 35.

Vacations with pay are now, almost without exception, granted by the War Labor Board. Pay for waiting time is increasingly being conceded, either by employers or by arbitral decisions. Raises in pay arising out of decisions aimed to equalize wages within plants, between plants, within regions and between regions, within industries and between industries are essentially of the same character. They are advances in pay for which there is no equivalent in work.

Each Concession Justified as Needed Reforms

Each of these concessions, and all of them together, can be justified as needed reforms in the standards of labor. Some of them act as incentives to better management and greater efficiency. But as the elements of a new and slowly developing policy of labor relations, they can be fairly and accurately judged only in their context.

The specific changes daily being made in American labor contracts rest upon a foundation which is undergoing slow but radical transformation. The features of this transformation are striking and well defined. They are a high and rising wage level; the abandonment or impairment of incentive systems of wage payment; the relaxation of discipline in shop, mine and mill; and the growth of systematic restriction of output, by hand and by machine.

In this setting concessions, otherwise minor and desirable, will not be easily absorbed. Agencies of a democratic government enjoy raising standards of life and making generous concessions. But they will be reluctant, if not unwilling, to enforce discipline, exact more difficult standards of labor and take the measures essential to upholding the authority of management.

ABOUT TIME TO DECIDE ON A RECIPE

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Parents Irked at Food Nazis Get

By Drew Pearson

Parents of boys who are prisoners in Germany get increasingly burned up at reports showing how badly they are fed by the enemy, while German prisoners in the U. S. are eating regular Army rations.

German prisoners of war, many of them arrogant, insolent, and considered beyond political rehabilitation, get rationed foods denied civilians and in some cases receive scarce foods requiring four times the food stamps now allowed American civilians.

The provost marshal, of course, is living up to the strict letter of the Geneva Convention regarding prisoners, which provides that they be fed the same rations as U. S. soldiers. At one Florida camp a one-week menu recently showed that the Nazi prisoners' ration for a single week would have required 45 meat points and 63 processed food points per man.

Here is a sample of some of the meals German prisoners of war received at MacDill Field, Florida:

Dinner: Turkey a la king, parsley potatoes, cauliflower, celery and pickles, bread, butter, chocolate cake, coffee.

At breakfast the next day they received grapefruit, dry cereal, fresh milk, boiled eggs, toast, butter, jam and coffee.

For luncheon they had veal steak, lyonnaise potatoes, stewed corn, fruit salad, bread, butter, peaches and coffee.

For supper the PW's had veal loaf, gravy, escalloped potatoes, green peas, cabbage and pineapple salad, bread, butter, cinnamon rolls and coffee.

The prisoners are served butter three times a day, seven days a week. During other days of the same week they had fried pork chops, bacon and eggs, beef stew, spareribs, roast veal, veal a la king, roast beef with gravy, baked ham and baked beans with salt pork.

They were also given Boston cream pie for dinner, butterscotch pudding, pineapple fritters, marble cake, mince pie, peach shortcake and other fancy dishes.

Meanwhile, American boys held by the Germans complain that were it not for Red Cross packages provided them by relatives they would be hungry constantly.

Soviet Local Angle

During the long Senate hearings on Henry Wallace, Soviet Correspondent Sam Krafsur sat at a news table, leisurely taking notes. He didn't seem much interested.

Senator Pepper asked Wallace the truth of the oft-told but untrue story that Wallace advocated "giving a quart of milk to every Hottentot." Wallace replied that the statement actually had been made by the president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, not by himself.

"It all started one night," Wallace said, "when I was at dinner with Mme. Litvinoff, the wife of the Russian Ambassador."

Suddenly newsman Krafsur sprang into action. "At last," he said, "a local angle."

Discharges Debatable

With all the pressure the Army has been bringing for a work-or-fight law, no one in Congress has taken time for a real investigation of the Army's own wasteful disposition of manpower. Among other things, there has been no probe of Army policy regarding medical discharges.

Actually, Army medicos all over the country are discharging men for minor ailments which, although rendering them unfit for front-line action, don't affect their ability to do clerical, construction, or other types of work.

Last summer General Marshall also ordered discharges for men found to be developing nervous disorders as a result of their Army service. But last October, so many men were successfully faking these difficulties that a six-week freeze was called and a much stiffer examination is now required.

MARSHALL

But "goldbricks" and "gripes" are still the men who most frequently win their discharge papers. If a man dislikes the Army, is uncooperative and is determined to get a medical discharge, the attitude of his officers is usually "good riddance." But a good man on other than combat duty, who has a legitimate illness which merits discharge, finds it extremely difficult to get his release because "he's a good man and we need men like him."

Liberals Win Voice

Regardless of the winner in the Jesse Jones-Henry Wallace battle, one result is going to be a new permanent, national, liberal businessmen's organization in active competition with the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Conservative business leaders have dominated both the U. S. Chamber and the N. A. M. for many years. During the last election, however, with F. D. R. being tarred with the "red herring" propaganda brush, several White House insiders canvassed the possibility of setting up a businessmen's committee for Roosevelt. Result was the committee headed by Shipbuilder Andrew Jackson Higgins of New Orleans and Metals Producer Louis J. Reynolds of Richmond.

Now, Higgins, Reynolds, a group of New York importers, plus some California shipping men, several Midwestern manufacturers and a large group of top department store men, want to put the organization on a permanent basis.

Capital Chaff

Herbert Pell, deposed American representative to the Allied War Crimes Commission, has been telling intimates that Green Hackworth, Ed Stettinius' legal aide, and Assistant Secretary Jimmy Dunn torpedoed American participation in United Nations' plans to punish Axis war criminals. . . . Former Vice President Henry Wallace received one telegram from the Dentists' Association of Des Moines, Iowa, which read, "Keep fighting—we're pulling for you."

Change Forecast

Most Views On Wallace Distorted

By Ernest Lindley

Back in 1938 when "Tommy" Corcoran was No. 1 White House lieutenant and the President was trying to "purge" the Democratic Party of some of its more conservative Senators and Representatives, many of the prevailing New Deal clique did not regard Henry Wallace as one of them. He would not go along with the "purge."

LINDLEY

A number of the White House lieutenants were annoyed at Wallace's obduracy. Wallace's uncooperative attitude was what led Harry Hopkins, who also came from Iowa but had never voted there, into one of his political blunders as WPA administrator: the public indorsement of the New Deal candidate in a primary contest which, except perhaps in Iowa, has long since been forgotten.

Answer in 1940

Two informed and reputable journalists, writing about that time a sort of who's who in the New Deal, did not even count Wallace as a New Dealer. They classified him as an outsider, comparable to Jim Farley if less openly hostile to the New Dealers.

After the purge campaign, as 1940 drew nearer, some of Wallace's friends began to look around for ways of identifying their candidate as a man who was not unfriendly to labor. They made some progress. In the showdown on the vice presidential nomination in 1940, some labor leaders, chiefly CIO, were working for Wallace but perhaps chiefly because he was the President's choice.

It was not until about a year ago that the CIO really embraced Wallace as a champion of labor.

Wallace has enjoyed right along the support of a good many of the intellectual liberals.

Still Frightens Them

As Secretary of Commerce he undoubtedly will try to build up a larger following in the business community, which contains a good many forward-looking men. Some of them have come to say in substance what Wallace says in different words. But his oratorical flourishes still frighten them.

Senator Pepper has forecast that within one year after Wallace has become Secretary of Commerce, the attitude of the business community, or part of it, toward Wallace will change.

The Democratic Party cannot win national elections without the support of a considerable majority of organized labor. But organized labor alone cannot elect a President. Even if it were much more nearly united politically than it is, it would not be properly distributed or numerous enough. A winning Democratic ticket nationally must have also a slice of the farm and urban, white-collar and middle-class vote.

Issue Won't Die

Wallace may not have what it takes to win and hold strong middle-class and farm support. He does not seem ever to have gripped the imagination of the farmers as a political leader, with the notable exception of the Farmers Union crowd.

But he has a farm and middle-class background. He is a small businessman. And as Secretary of Commerce he will have to propose and do many things which will give the business community, at all levels, a better chance to judge him.

The issue of "full employment" with which Wallace has identified himself will be with us for a good many years to come. Some of the current disagreements over the means of achieving and maintaining it may not come to a head during Roosevelt's fourth term. With so many pent-up needs, here and abroad, and so much pent-up purchasing power, full employment may be maintained for several years after the war without any extraordinary measures on the part of the Government.

The picture of him and his objectives that one gets from both the extremes seems odd to many who have watched Wallace during his 12 years in Washington. It seems as distorted as the notion of some of the 1938 vintage of New Dealers that Wallace was not a real liberal.

GOP Faces Handicaps In Making Party Work Continuous Campaign

By Mark Sullivan

The Republican National Committee at its meeting last month decided to set up an organization for carrying on continuous party work, beginning at once.

This is a departure from past practice, which has been to mark time with a skeleton organization until within four or five months of the next ensuing election.

This departure by the Republicans is an answer to, and is caused by, the previous decision of the Congress of Industrial Organization Political Action Committee to enlarge its organization, get in action at once and remain continuously in action at all times. To a degree which is a remarkable sign of the times, the Republicans and CIO are pitted against each other.

The only other national political organization of any consequence is the Democratic National Committee and it is not an opponent of CIO but rather an associate of it.

In the competition between the Republicans and CIO, the latter has advantages, some of them so unusual that they are not commonly recognized, and so potent that their effectiveness is underestimated.

Agreed Upon Wallace

For one, the CIO Political Action Committee and the left-wing group associated with it know exactly what their objectives are and have solidarity in pursuit of them.

They know, for example, whom they want as their nominee for the presidency. It is Henry A. Wallace and they regard him as their prospective nominee even though the intention is that the nominating shall be done by the Democratic wing.

About getting the nomination for Wallace, there is no cleavage in the left-wing groups, no rival to Wallace is thought of.

In this respect the Republicans have no such unity.

On the contrary, at the Republican National Committee meeting last month, there was muttering about the leadership of the committee, objections that the present head, who was campaign manager for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey last year, might use his future leadership of the committee to advance Dewey again.

There is no Republican leader, Dewey nor anyone else, who so completely expresses and symbolizes the ideology of the Republican Party as does Wallace the ideology of CIO and the other left-wing groups.

Lack Similar Unity

Unity about whom a party wants as its presidential nominee is a source of morale and enthusiasm. The left-wing groups have it. The Republicans do not have it and cannot very well achieve it.

For that matter, the Republicans have no such unity about ideology, about policies, as has CIO. In the recent presidential campaign some of the policies put forward by the Republican candidate were disapproved by many Republican voters.

A second advantage of CIO is that it is more skilled and experienced in the art of organization. To many CIO leaders and workers organization has been a lifetime career.

The particular kind of organization in which they have had their experience has been the organization of labor unions. The ease, and the very great effectiveness with which this experience and skill can be adapted to organization for political purposes was demonstrated in the recent presidential campaign.

The CIO set up its Political Action Committee after the middle of 1943. Within a few months it had an organization that was far more energetic and more effective in the places where it functioned, than either the Republican or the Democratic Party organization.

Funds Great Advantage

To men who have had experience in the arduous and much handicapped work of labor organization, organization for political purposes is, as one of them expressed it, "a pipe." Compared to the CIO workers, those in both the Republican and Democratic Parties are awkward amateurs.

The largest advantage CIO will have over the Republicans is in funds.

The Republicans say that, to carry on the continuous work they are about to attempt, they will have a "budget" of $750,000 for the first year. That is so far a budget only. The money has not been collected. A large part of what is intended to be political activity will actually be expended in the mere collection of the necessary funds.

As against this relatively small and still doubtful Republican prospect for funds, CIO's Political Action Committee can command, if it chooses, very large funds, from the treasuries of CIO unions.

Securities Men Foresee Good Finance Years

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Investment bankers, who originate almost all of the private bond and stock issues of the country, have just closed one of their most profitable years since the great depression of the 1930's began and look forward to continued high activity while the war continues, and to even greater things when it ends.

Refunding bond issues have been the mainstay of these bankers ever since interest rates started to move down to their current unprecedented levels.

More and more corporations and groups of corporations found it possible to refund debts advantageously. Relatively good earnings in some groups, such as the railroads, made incidental debt retirement feasible on a large scale and improved credit standings to the point where such refunding could take place.

No easy method exists for determining how far this process has gone and thus arriving at some idea of the refunding business that investment bankers can count upon for the balance of the "duration." In the public utility field a great deal has been done but a great deal more financing looms.

U. S. Outclassed by Germans When It's Tank-to-Tank Fight

Continued from Page 1

mored division and tank battalions. This concept in itself indicates one reason the present situation was allowed to develop.

Whether attached to an infantry division or part of an all-armor outfit, the standard tank battalion has the same composition, slightly less than 800 officers and men. The battalion is comprised of four tank companies, the three medium equipped with 17 M-4's each and the light with the same number of M-5's, a fast, maneuverable machine that mounts a 37-millimeter and three machine guns. This M-5 is being replaced in Europe by the M-24.

Three of these battalions, operating with an armored division, are the core of a huge, mobile organization of 10,284 men and 600 officers. In vehicle composition it sounds like—and is—an army in itself. An important part of its firepower is in 89 self-propelled guns. The armored division requires 2639 vehicles, ranging up to a 45-ton tank recovery machine. Included are 639 trucks, 602 trailers, 555 half tracks, armored cars and similar machines and 471 peeps. It even has its own air—eight liaison planes.

Three armored infantry battalions, traveling up to the battlefield in half tracks, give the armored division its own "doughboys," trained specifically to operate with tanks. They consolidate and hold ground seized and are prepared to protect the tank under certain circumstances. An important part of the division is its own cavalry reconnaissance unit equipped with armored cars and light tanks and slightly larger than the infantry battalion in personnel.

This is the outfit that backs up the Shermans when Royal Tigers and Mark V's come over the hill. It is what the Army means when it explains that tanks are just part of the armored division team.

Grass Roots Research

Students Start Out to Discover New U. S. Lore in Midwest

By Cornelia E. Porea

Cleveland, (AP).—From the checkered pattern of steel mills and farm lands of the Midwest, Western Reserve University students hope to discover a new chapter in American culture.

Feeling the need for knowledge of things "our very own," graduate men and women are searching out American lore and tradition in mid-America's small towns and villages.

The University offers a master of arts degree to those completing a new course in American culture. Each student may select his own topic but it must meet the approval of a committee headed by Dr. J. Holly Hanford, professor of graduate English.

The topic need not be confined to the Midwest. However, it must deal with an understanding of American character, history, language or some phase of American life.

Fellowships Offered

Seven students were selected as first participants. One, a Negro, chose the topic of race relations. To obtain data, he is accompanying singers Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson and dancer Katherine Dunham on their theatrical circuits.

New impetus was given the study when the Library of Congress recently announced financial grants and the Rockefeller Foundation offered fellowships to provide funds.

"Our degree in American culture will be awarded for a study into the grass roots, into the homes and everyday life of ordinary people," declared Dr. Hanford, long-time advocate of such a course.

"We haven't as yet any definite new slants or angles that have developed from our small study of American culture but it is safe to say it will uncover a lot about our country."

One Study Completed

Dr. Hanford said he hoped research by graduate students would make interesting reading matter rather than "a thesis to remain on a shelf." He emphasized the prime purpose of the course was to produce pamphlets or books that later might be rounded into a volume of American life and tradition.

Ralph S. Wehner, a fellowship English student and professor at Cleveland College, recently completed such a study. It deals with the "living history" of Minerva, Ohio.

The author, in a simple account of routine life in the town, says Minerva "has perhaps little claim to importance in the eyes of the world except it has contributed three or four baseball players to major leagues and that President McKinley owned a farm a mile and a half east of the town."

In the preface to Wehner's Minerva portrait, Dr. Hanford wrote:

"It remains to be seen whether a number of similar portraits can be harmonized in large representations of our typical achievement and our native way of life."

People Want Army of Million, Half That Many in Peace Navy

By Dr. George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

A comparatively large peacetime Army and Navy after this war—many times larger than what we had between the two World Wars—is desired by the American people.

A survey just completed by the institute shows that a peacetime Army of about 2 million and a Navy of about 1 million men, are what voters think we should have. These figures would include Army and Navy airforces and Marines.

The Gallup Poll

The precise size of the post-war armed forces will be determined by Congress and professional experts, but public opinion is important because the people will pay the bill through taxes.

Figure Quadrupled

In 1938, the regular Army consisted of 183,000 men. In addition there were approximately 313,000 in the National Guard and reserve forces. Hence the public's present conception of a 2-million-man Army represents a figure more than four times the size of all forces in the last peacetime year.

The Navy in 1938 consisted of 115,000 officers and enlisted personnel, with another 52,000 in naval militia State organizations, making a total of 167,000. This was less than one-fifth the size which the public now has in mind.

Sentiment Sounded

Public sentiment on preparedness was sounded by the institute through the following two questions:

"There are about eight million men in the United States Army now. About how many should there be in our peacetime Army after the war?"

Under 1 million	7%
1 million	15
1½ million	2
2 million	17
2½ million	4
3 million	8
3½ million	1
4 million	12
Over 4 million	3
No opinion	31

The median average is 2 million.

"There are about eight million men in the United States Navy now. About how many should there be in our peacetime Navy after the war?"

Under 1 million	18%
1 million	29
1½ million	13
2 million	4
Over 2 million	4
No opinion	32

The median average figure is approximately 1 million.

Farm Marketing May Be First Giant Air Cargo Experiment

By the Associated Press

Agriculture is sometimes thought to be slow and conservative, but it may furnish the proving ground for giant air freighters of the future.

Farm leaders in and out of the Government believe the airplane is the key to many marketing problems of farm products, particularly perishable commodities.

They see it also as a means of placing more palatable and nutritious food, with higher vitamin content because of freshness, on the tables of city consumers.

Marketing experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture envision a network of air freight lines carrying fresh farm products from producing areas to big population centers. On their return trips, the cargo planes could carry industrial products back to agricultural areas.

It should be possible, these experts say, for housewives in New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago and other big cities to serve fresh strawberries, vine-ripened tomatoes, fresh lettuce and green beans the day after they are picked in far-away Southern and Western producing areas.

These experts have made detailed studies with the cooperaiton of air lines and food distributors. Results have been so favorable that a number of potential air cargo carriers plan to buy surplus transpor airplanes when the war ends. The Agriculture Department is eager to see some of these put to the transportation of farm products.

Marketing officials believe agriculture offers a more favorable field for experimentation in air cargo movement than does industry, because in no other type of cargo is the transportation time element so important. This factor of perishability rarely exists in the case of industrial products.

In the trial-and-error period of air movement of farm perishables, carriers are likely to have the advantage of low initial investment. The Agriculture Department says any freight airline beginning operations within the next few years might utilize surplus Army transport ships of the type of the C-47 and the C-54-A.

Every New U. S. Pacific Base Adds to Saga of the Seabees

By Hamilton W. Faron

Manus, Admiralty Islands, (AP).—The entire Pacific war is a testimonial to the ability of the Navy's construction battalions, the "Seabees."

From Pearl Harbor to Peleliu, from the Aleutians to New Caledonia, these men, most of them over-age for fighting, have gone with their construction equipment to convert waste lands into modern naval bases.

The highways they have carved on the islands of the Pacific run into the thousands of miles. And the highways are good, never the narrow trails of military necessity.

Buildings of all types rise literally overnight under the energetic drive of the Seabees. But, with all their work, they find time to play—to provide fancy sign posts, stone gates at the entrances to their quarters, even to manufacture souvenirs for sale to men en route to and from distant fronts.

Still Expanding

This latter activity has been demonstrated vividly at one island in the South Seas where a few Seabees in their spare time began to manufacture grass skirts, a favored souvenir. Now the natives have given up production and even buy skirts occasionally from the enterprising Seabees.

It is here in the Admiralty Islands, just north of New Guinea, however, that the astounding construction ability of the Navy is most apparent. The islands hardly were more than a war-scarred trading area when the Navy—and the Army—arrived. Today, Manus rapidly is becoming a great naval base.

In March the first crews arrived: Both Army Engineers and Navy Seabees. The principal work started about June 1, when the Navy took over the job entirely. On September 15, the Navy considered the work completed, although expansion still is underway.

Hospital Astounding

In that five and one half months, airfields were completed; a town of hundreds of buildings and quonset huts was erected; miles of broad smooth highway were built; recreation areas were established; a large Naval hospital was erected; oil and ammunition storage dumps were built; manufacturing plants were established to turn out pontoons.

Here too is the pride of the Seabees—a water plant which provides ice-cold pure spring water at faucets throughout the island. The plant has a filteration capacity great enough to provide water requirements of a city of many thousands.

The fact that the plant is mostly "jury rig" enhances Seabees' pride. Proper materials weren't available but that made no difference.

The big hospital, too, is astounding. Its buildings are scattered over many acres shaded by giant trees and traversed by parklike roadways. Every modern improvement is available. But, more important to men in the South Pacific is a little chicken farm to provide fresh eggs for at least some of the 1500 patients which the hospital can care for at one time.

That desire for eggs and for fresh vegetables has prompted another innovation in Seabee activities. On Guam, two Seabee organizations are assigned solely to production of farm products.

Battle Spots Marked

On Guam, also, the Seabees may have a major part in what will be one of the largest construction programs in the Pacific. There five towns—American towns—were leveled, either in the Japanese assault which captured that American base, or in the bombardment which opened the way for its recapture.

Residents of one town—Agana—which virtually was destroyed by the American bombardment, long had been advocating the rebuilding of their city. Now they tell gleefully of one man whose two buildings withstood the initial bombardment. He was disappointed and sad. Then there was a minor followup bombardment. His two buildings were reduced to debris. He called on his neighbors and friends to join in a celebration.

'Underground' Scouts Who Aided Liberation To Be Honored in U.S.

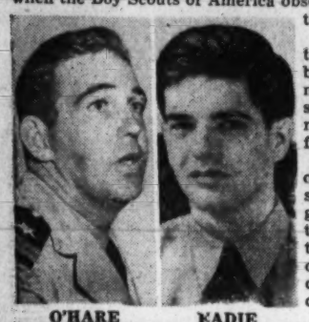
By Richard Tompkins

New York (AP).—As the curtain of liberation rises in Europe and the Pacific, the youngest of the patriots appear: They are the underground Boy Scouts of the invaded lands.

They are due for special honors during the week of February 8 to 14, when the Boy Scouts of America observe the thirty-fifth anniversary of their founding in this country.

"Scouts of the world—brothers together" is the theme of the celebration, "because there are unmistakable evidences that this year scouting will find its rebirth in nation after nation, as fast as the forces of freedom liberate them."

Like older partisans of the Axis-occupied countries, the young scouts have carried on underground, contributing importantly to the resistance movements. Now they are emerging to join with older fighters and stories of their deeds are coming to the national offices of the Boy Scouts.



O'HARE KADIE

HARMON KELLY

. . . *all heroes and members* who had been hiding in the woods for three months. He crossed back and forth through the Nazi lines, gathered important information for the British, cared for the wounded, served as an interpreter and helped guard Nazi prisoners.

From the Philippines comes this story:

When the first American salvo blasted Leyte, a naval officer, watching with binoculars, saw semaphore signals on the beach asking that fire be withheld. Three figures swam out to the U. S. warship. Hauled aboard they identified themselves as Filipino Boy Scouts.

They directed gunfire to Japanese mountain positions and coastal batteries. The result was annihilation of the enemy and the sparing of the homes of 8000 civilians. A good enough turn for that day.

When the British dropped from the sky in the Nethelands invasion they were met by a young scout, one of Holland's prewar 30,000,

For two years before the Allies came, the boy had memorized Nazi troop movements and guided British night fliers by light signals. He was killed in the Battle of Arnhem.

Guam Good Example of Their Work in Pacific

During the preinvasion bombardment of Guam, a destroyer picked up three Chamorros from a canoe.

"Sir," the leader told the ship's commander, "The Guam Boy Scouts are reporting for duty."

The Japanese had ordered their troop disbanded but they had carried on in secret. When the Americans arrived they had escaped from a concentration camp, fled to the hills and finally reached the fleet.

Luxembourg Boy Scouts aided Allied soldiers to escape German prison camps, guiding them to France or Belgium. Older scouts joined the Belgian Maquis and the FFI in France.

The first Boy Scout rally in Italy in 20 years was held January 14, marking the union of two scout movements which had operated clandestinely during fascism, despite Mussolini's ban on scouting.

China's Boy Scouts have acted as air raid signalers, cared for wounded soldiers, raised war funds, aided refugees and served on the war fronts.

The war only stimulated scouting in Poland. Troops were formed in concentration camps, in prisons, among deportees and in the forces rebuilt in France. In defense of Warsaw they played an important part in auxiliary services. Many were shot only for wearing uniforms.

Perhaps the most active underground scout movement was in France where the young patriots applied their woodlore to hide arms and supplies; they guided, fed and arranged transportation for refugees; defaced German posters, performed petty sabotage. As they grew older they were absorbed into the Maquis where their scout training was invaluable. Many died for their country.

Jan Smudek Typifies Spirit in Czechoslovakia

Jan Smudek was typical of the underground scouts of Czechoslovakia. He was a link in a secret chain of anti-Nazi workers. The Gestapo was on his trail. He killed one and wounded two. Hunted day and night, he slipped through the net for 26 days, finally escaped to France.

In open warfare, former Boy Scouts are performing outstanding feats in every theater. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the men in the United States armed forces are former Boy Scouts.

Their stories have been told. A few of their names will recall their feats; they're all former scouts:

Lieut. Comdr. John D. Buckley, PT boat squadron leader who rescued General MacArthur at Corregidor.

Capt. Colin P. Kelley, USAAF, first air hero of the Pacific.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. (Butch) O'Hare, Navy ace, missing in action.

Lieut. William Eadie, who rescued Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker in the Pacific.

Maj. James Stewart, USAAF, former movie star.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, former scout leader.

Lieut. Tommy Harmon, USAAF, All-America football player.

Capt. John H. Wilson, Mustang flight commander, 57 missions.

In their formative years these scouts learned resourcefulness, self-reliance, independence, individual thinking.

Admiral Lauds Training, Cites Value in War

It was such American scout preparedness that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had in mind when he said:

"In the Pacific area particularly, those who have the benefit of Boy Scout training in pioneering, field craft and the lore of living in the outdoors, are better equipped to win out over the enemy and the elements."

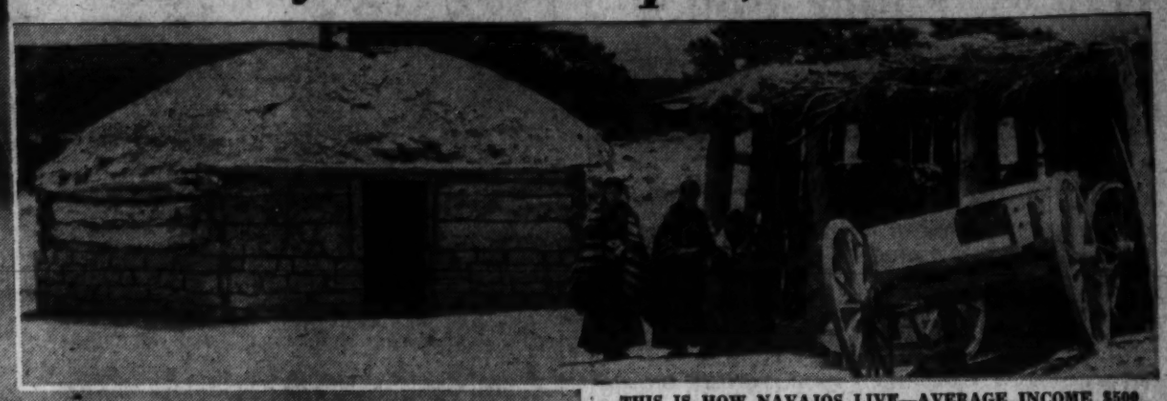
On the home front, in the United States and in England, Boy Scout services to the war effort—in salvage drives, bond campaigns, emergency patrols . . . are well known.

Virtually all of the 12 million American men and boys who have been in scouting since its founding here in 1910 have had a part. The present active enrollment of 1,800,000 is dedicated to the ideal of world brotherhood, when scouting is reborn in the liberated countries.

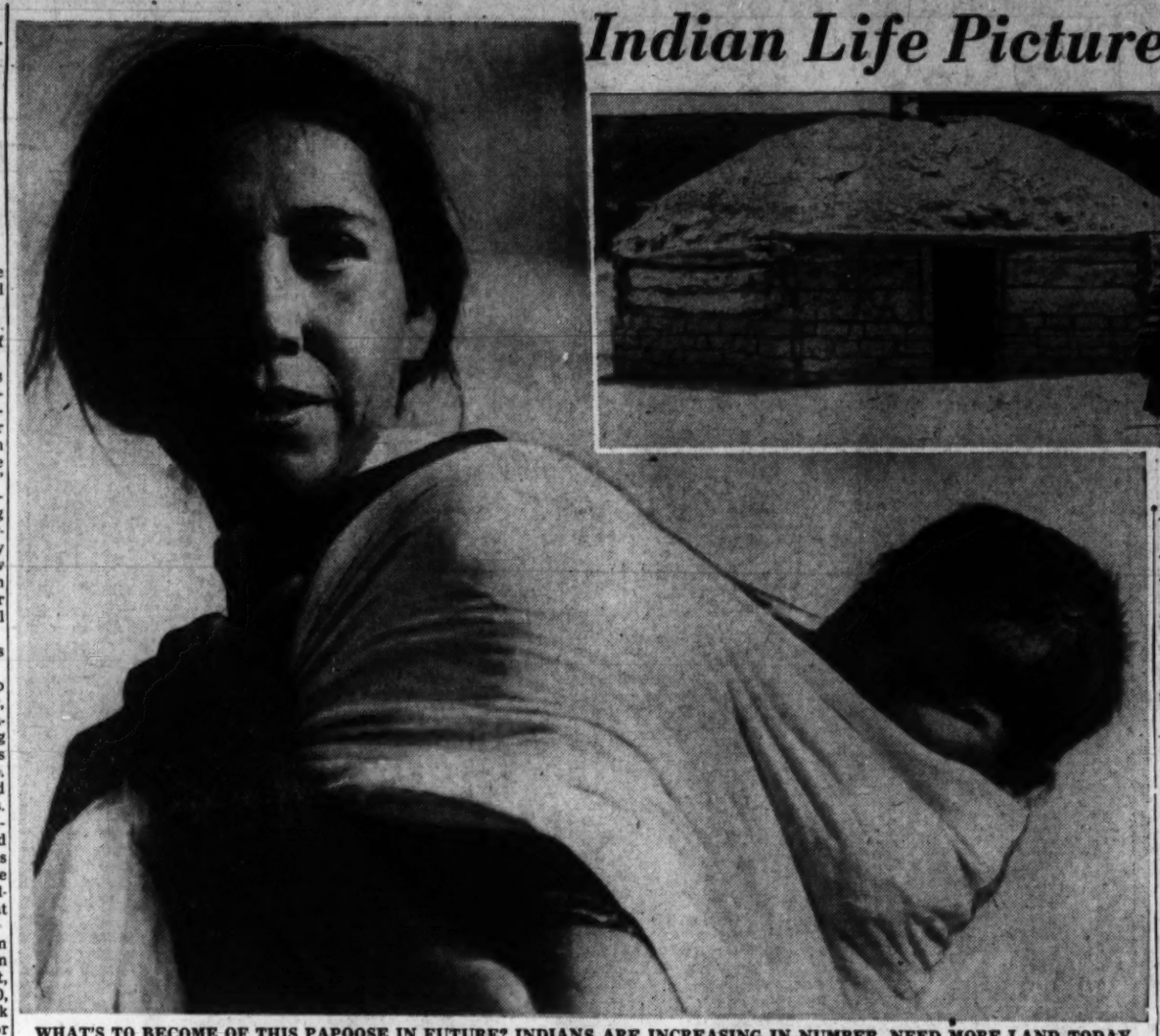
The late Lord Baden-Powell, chief scout of the world, appraised scouting in these words:

". . . You are preparing the way for solutions of international problems. . . . This will have a vital and very far-reaching effect throughout the world in the cause of peace."

Indian Life Picturesque, But Problem



THIS IS HOW NAVAJOS LIVE—AVERAGE INCOME $500
. . . during war they've tasted higher standard, too



WHAT'S TO BECOME OF THIS PAPOOSE IN FUTURE? INDIANS ARE INCREASING IN NUMBER, NEED MORE LAND TODAY
. . . see story next column on postwar proposals to bring Indians greater economic opportunity

Both Land, Jobs Needed For Economic Progress

By A. V. Gullette

Albuquerque, N. Mex., (AP).—The Indian problem is sneaking up on the United States again.

In its essentials, the problem shapes up along these lines:

The Indians are increasing in number and the reservations are not increasing in size. Result, a shortage of land.

The war has brought new skills, new arts to the Indians without substantial prospect of opportunity for using them when peace comes.

The war has given many tribesmen a taste for a higher standard of living. Not willingly will they turn from war jobs and uniforms to the average Indian family's income of less than $500 a year.

Congress Aid Asked

A broad program is in the making to put the Indian on his own economic feet. It is the aim of John Collier, U. S. Indian commissioner, to increase returns from agriculture, stock raising and native arts, to develop natural resources on Indian lands.

These, admittedly, are temporary expedients. There is no substitute, says Collier, for a long range effort to get and hold adequate land to support the Nation's 365,000 Indians.

To take care of Indians returning from war jobs and the armed services, the Indian Bureau has asked Congress for funds to meet minimum educational, medical and conservation needs which the Indian service says "will employ all fit labor for 10 years."

That's where the new occupation hunt comes in. The tourist trade has a large role in Collier's plans there; he sees the Indians as hosts at tourist lodges, as guides to the scenic and hunting hinterlands and expects this will add $100,000 a year to Indian income in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, where more than a fourth of the Nation's Indians live. Sales by Indian craftsmen should bring in other thousands.

Possibilities Listed

Collier hopes the Indians themselves will lead in providing tourist facilities but he is preparing to institute a program if they don't. He envisions visits to village and tribal museums and to arts and crafts workrooms as substitutes for casual paleface prying into private Indian life.

Collier says the future also holds these possibilities:

Expansion of the Indian textile industry to take advantage of the Indian's natural talent for design.

Combination of the silversmith's art with huge deposits of the metal uncovered on the Navajo reservation.

A tribal furniture factory to utilize Indian wood working ability and their stands of virgin timber.

Often Excel Whites

Places for Hopi and other Pueblo Indians in the professions. Collier says that tests show that Indians often excel whites in aptitude for professional training.

Collier feels that agricultural and livestock improvements, together with development of off-the-land occupations, might take care of the Indians' needs outside of the land problem.

Collier insists that the most feasible solution is more land, a solution which long has met powerful opposition.

Church Adopts New Realistic Counsel Plan

By Ruth Brigham

Atlanta, (AP).—The wife who turned from her soldier-husband because of his infidelity . . . the Wac who had enlisted in doubt because she didn't believe in war . . . the soldier who was afraid to die . . .

ANDERSON

Science cannot ease these "confused minds" but religion can. That is the premise upon which the Congregational Church is building a concept of religion which combines the ancient rite of confessional—without absolution—and a realistic "face the facts" counsel for solution.

Program Working

The experimental laboratory is in Atlanta: the Central Congregational Church, picked by the national church because Atlanta is in the "Bible belt" where religion traditionally is fundamental. The board figured that, if a streamlined process of religion would work here, it would work anywhere.

The Rev. Thomas Anderson, D. D., is running the project. He had begun similar programs in Detroit and Chicago.

He decided people are reached from the pulpit only in a general way, so he instituted an advertising campaign.

It's working. He has been here less than a year, the advertising campaign is only beginning; yet a path already is beaten to the realistic parson's door.

He's telling the people, straight from the shoulder. But first he listens, with an open mind.

Minister Is Realist

Expounding on the theories behind the experiment, Dr. Anderson reasons that there is too much talk about salvation from the pulpit and too little logic.

Other fields show progress, he says, why not religion? So—"Our purpose is to enable people to see life in all aspects (moral, religious, social) against a background of modern understanding in the fields of science and ethics."

The minister and former lecturer, who ran away from home at 12 and stowed away on a ship bound for the Orient, is a realist. He says this is only a beginning; the church is looking for increasing value from the laboratory during demobilization, when lost faith must be found again.

'No One Need Fear Democratic Trend In Voluntary Agencies'

Detroit Faces—and Ends—Red Cross Jibes

By Agnes E. Meyer

When the Red Cross forgets to be authoritarian and cooperates smoothly with the whole community, it is news. When this happens in Detroit, the most intensively competitive city in the whole country, it is little short of a miracle.

"The Red Cross is just one of many voluntary agencies and must not look upon itself as a Sacred Cow" said William J. Norton, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Detroit chapter. "The paternalistic outlook in voluntary welfare work is outmoded and in its place must come a more democratic spirit. In Detroit we have 2½ million people and more than half of them contribute to the Red Cross. When you take people's money, they have rights. They are entitled to know that their money is being properly spent and therefore they must have representation on our board of directors and on the executive committee.

Asked to Serve

"Nobody need be afraid of this new democratic trend in the control of voluntary agencies because people who are interested in humanitarian work are the same fine folk in every walk of life. They all speak the same language. One of the chief virtues of private philanthropy is that it is a great melting pot. The Red Cross has the widest popular appeal of any voluntary agency, but it must protect that popularity by meeting the demands of a changing world."

To anyone who has listened in city after city to off-the-record complaints of what one clergyman described as the "haughty inefficiency" of the Red Cross, Norton's initial statement had more than local significance and promise. To me it was proof that even the most conservative elements in our country are becoming aware of the profound social upheaval that has been set in motion, especially in our war centers, by the dawning aspirations of millions of recent industrial recruits for a new place in the sun.

"Several years ago, the labor unions in Detroit," continued Norton, "had the definite feeling that the Red Cross was a silk-stocking organization, more or less hostile to labor. This was due to the fact that they had no contact with it and no share in management. So we went to the CIO and AFL and said, 'We want five people from each of your unions, not just names but people who will work, who will become familiar with the responsibilities and carry their share.' We now have these heads of local unions on the board and one of them on our small executive committee. We have taken them in wholeheartedly. They come to meetings and are extremely useful because they are dominated by the same desire for service as anybody else. We get about 20 per cent of our total funds, about a million dollars, from the unions. They have a separate committee during the money-raising campaign.

"During our drive management is responsible for the corporate gift, for executives, white-collar workers and for consent for soliciting union members and for making pay-roll deductions. So we asked for a labor-management committee which solicits hourly rated employes. The union's function is to sell the campaign to its members and actual solicitation is in the hands of shop stewards. In that way we get our biggest contributors from labor and they come more cheerfully and leave a better taste in the mouth. Labors' doubts and their hostility toward the Red Cross have disappeared since we recognized that the Red Cross is a peoples' movement and that the people must own the management. We have among our directors citizens who are representatives of every section of the population, of every religion and race. It includes Protestants, Catholics, Jews and Negroes."

Knows Social Structure

I was curious about the background of this Red Cross leader who seemed to have such a clear concept of the importance to our country, at this critical period, of sound, integrated and orderly community planning.

"I came to Detroit at the beginning of the last world war," replied Norton, "to head the city's Community Fund. In 1930 I took charge of the 'Childrens' Fund of Michigan', founded by the late James Couzens, which operates throughout the state in the field of public health and mental hygiene, especially in very poor rural areas, and furnishes grants for recreation and for dependent children through existing agencies."

In other words, the Detroit Chapter of the Red Cross had the good sense to select a man who knows how the American social structure works and how to mobilize it effectively. What struck me in Norton's unassuming, terse and realistic personality was an undercurrent of self-discipline, human sympathy and ironic humor that so often characterizes our best American executives who have rubbed elbows with all kinds and conditions of men.

"We are also inclined to put trained people on our boards," continued Norton, "people who have given a practical and efficient demonstration of their ability to do community work. Our recruitment program for nurses, for example, has always maintained its quota because we chose as its executive a woman who had long been active in the Visiting Nurse Service. Her assistants are heads of professional nursing organizations.

"The same rule was observed for the committee on dietitian aids. For the head, we took the chief dietitian of one of our largest hospitals and put professional dietitians under her. Now we can help out the limited dietary staffs in all our hospitals.

THIS IS THE BADGE which Red Cross workers are now authorized to wear. In Detroit they represent all sections of the community

Prevent Overlapping

"Likewise, our blood bank, which has a large quota and meets it constantly, is headed by Frederick Stearns, son of a well-known pharmaceutical family. He appreciates the technical side of his job in addition to the need for constant publicity. Organized labor joins in these appeals and the man with the highest record as a blood donor is Leo Polk, a labor leader.

"We take great care that none of our programs conflict with the work of any existing agency. On the contrary, we encourage every other voluntary group to carry on its own responsibilities and when necessary we assist them by furnishing money and volunteers. But these volunteers are subject to control of the agency to which they are assigned.

"We are a smoothly functioning part of the general community picture and do not act as if we had a halo around our heads. We believe the usual competition, jealousy and desire for credit between agencies has to be overcome by working out channels through which they can act together harmoniously and yet maintain their own functions to full capacity.

"Our executive director, Al Berres, is an able, efficient administrator with a great knack of getting along with volunteers, organizing them according to their abilities and keeping them interested. The philosophy of community cooperation I have outlined is his philosophy and he does a grand job.

Must Fit Pattern

"Above all things, we believe in utilizing all community talents and special business or professional abilities. Like all Red Cross chapters, we have a standing Disaster Service. For emergency feeding we look to wholesale merchants who know where the extra food is. We have our big public school cafeterias lined up as the most available centers for an emergency feeding program, because they have the necessary facilities and space. Clothing merchants have another committee which keeps a running inventory of all available clothing, cots and blankets. For health and sanitary needs the Medical Society provides a standing committee. These are the obvious people for these jobs. These groups all know each other and it is easy for them to be useful and efficient along their own channels. What is more, they enjoy being a part of the program. The head of all these committees is Stanley Dole, head of our local A & P chain who began working as chairman of the emergency food group.

"Quite apart from its emergency work, the Red Cross has a great future"—and Norton's face positively shone with enthusiasm—"if it learns to fit itself into the varying community patterns. The blood-bank, for example, should be continued as a permanent service to the civilian population in times of peace. In our state public health officials wish to provide the medical and technical staffs and arrange for the distribution to the hospitals. All the Red Cross volunteers would do is to publicize the work and urge people to give their blood. That is an important part of the job, one that is spectacular and emotional, but a field in which the volunteer can find satisfaction without doing harm.

"Many Red Cross chapters want to get rid of the blod bank because they are not fitted to take charge of the technical work and also because many Red Cross workers are not sufficiently disciplined to stick to a steady job.

"The Red Cross is required by its charter to continue the home service to the veterans. There is the possibility of community dissension in this program unless it is carefully organized. The program is so big—we spent three fourths of a million on it in Detroit last year—that the Red Cross will have to take the dominant position because it can raise the necessary funds. Long before this war, we organized in Detroit a coordinated Service Men's Bureau in which we had consolidated, under the Community Fund, representatives of Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled Veterans of the World War, even the Spanish War Veterans, as well as representatives of the public who have organizational interest in the work. The present home service committee still has this type of organization. Veterans feel that they are running the show, more or less, although policies are formed by the Red Cross. This makes for harmony and saves returning veterans from being exposed to a confusion of agencies.

Future Offers Challenge

"The Junior Red Cross should be continued after the war as an educational venture, and in the safety program the Red Cross should also continue to do promotional work.

"In fact, if the Red Cross is going to have a real peacetime job, it must put its emphasis on pioneering, on selling and popularizing new ideas. Take the field of nutrition. There is a vast body of scientific knowledge on nutrition and, as in most other scientific fields, there is the same lag between knowledge and practice. The Red Cross also could help publicize the venereal disease program and the many other new ideas emerging in the public health world. Mental and dental hygiene are other fields which the Red Cross could propagandize. They should be promoters, salesmen and publicists to get social programs going, to spur public officials into speedier social action on a local level, then leave the program that emerges to trained and technical leadership.

"The Red Cross is popular because its war and disaster work hits the emotional life of the people. It needs a steady peacetime job in order to maintain a skeleton staff and to keep up its efficiency. But in war, as in peace, it should remember that it will have to rely more and more on many small contributions. As the Red Cross broadens its base, so also it must broaden its spirit, its organization and its objectives."

Survey Shows 42 State Legislatures Prepared To Spend Two Billion on Own Postwar Projects

State governments have earmarked $1,025,758,000 for postwar projects and have additional plans under consideration to increase the total outlay to two billion dollars or more.

A survey by the Associated Press, conducted with 42 legislatures in session, showed that the lawmakers are devoting considerable thought to proposals to construct buildings, roads and airports, to aid war veterans and to help the jobless during the postwar reconversion period.

Most of the States are in good financial shape. Revenue is flowing in and the big normal outlet—new public structures and highways—is obstructed by labor and material shortages.

State surpluses and reserve funds now aggregate $1,134,023,000 and further accumulations of $337,000,000 will pile up in the near future. With $1,025,758,000 already set aside for postwar spending, Governors and planning groups have recommended programs involving $788,200,000 more and non-blueprinted ideas for various undertakings approximate four billion dollars.

Funds Increasing

Purposes for which the definitely committed capital will be used include office and school buildings, hospitals, airports, irrigation and parks. The prime favorite is highway construction. Some States will draw on savings to pay off bonded debts or to cushion the fiscal letdown when fighting ceases.

New York has 163 million dollars salted away and aims to put an expected 150 million Treasury surplus in the same reconstruction kitty. Pennsylvania has a surplus of $170,958,000 — of which $48,870,000 is tagged for liquidation of bonded debt and the balance for postwar work. California figures on a peace construction fund of $139,735,000 by June 30 and has an untouched 25 million dollar "war catastrophe" cache. Illinois has a 116 million dollar melon and it's growing two million dollars a month.

WARREN

But State budgets in the main are on the upward trend and a few are at record high levels.

Many legislators are pondering plans to assist the men who are battling for victory. There is talk of soldier bonuses in several States.

Other proposals in that field include—$2500 property tax exemptions in Arizona and Iowa; preference in buying State lands in Oklahoma, Colorado and Arizona; readjustment loans or relief or rehabilitation funds in California, Nebraska, North Dakota, Georgia and Utah; enlargement of State hospital facilities in Illinois and Massachusetts; creation or extension of veterans' service offices in Colorado, Kansas, Texas, West Virginia and Utah; expansion or reorganization of schools to accommodate ex-service students in Kansas and Montana.

Divorce Laws Included

Suggestions have been made in 11 States to revamp unemployment compensation programs. In most capitals no tax changes are expected.

Other matters in prospect include: 30-day divorce laws in Arizona and Montana; reduction of the voting age to 18 in Oklahoma and Arizona; a constitutional amendment to outlaw the closed shop in Georgia; a constitutional convention to revise the old basic law in Illinois.

Governor Earl Warren of California has suggested a prepaid medical care system through compulsory health insurance. All workers and their families would be covered for medical, hospital and some dental treatment. Employers and employes would contribute equal amounts.

Today Old, Young Live Longer; Insurance Firms Use New Data

By Hudson Phillips

Newark, N. J. (AP).—American insurance companies are in the process of junking an accumulation of 75-year-old dusty archives filled with data on the Nation's death rates.

Relegated to the scrap heap is the "American Experience Table of Mortality," adopted in 1868 shortly after the Civil War. Data for it was obtained from American insurance records of 1843 to 1858.

In its place insurance companies will use "The Commissioners' Standard Table of Mortality"—the result of five years' study and the most comprehensive and scientific table yet devised.

Adopted in 16 States

Alfred N. Guertin, actuary of the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance, headed the committee of State insurance commissioners formed in 1937 to compile a new table. It completed its statistical study in June, 1942, from death figures contributed by 16 insurance companies.

So far these 16 States have passed legislation embracing the new "Guertin Table:" California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Virginia and Wisconsin. About 20 other States are considering similar laws.

Mainly, the new table shows that younger persons have a better chance to reach middle age or older than formerly because of decreased deaths from diseases like pneumonia, tuberculosis or diphtheria.

The death rate among older persons is slightly more favorable than under the old table.

John S. Thompson, vice president and mathematician (actuary) of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., was selected by the Actuarial Society of America to represent them on the commissioners' committee and to assist in preparing the new table.

Won't Affect Premiums

Thompson says the table's adoption will have no material effect on the gross premiums of new policyholders and emphasizes there can be no changes for policies already in force. He explains that the cost of life insurance depends upon three factors: (1) the number of claims paid on policyholders who die in a given year; (2) the yield or earnings from investment of reserve funds and (3) the cost and expenses of operating the company.

Military Memo

Her Parties Are in Step With Times

By Peggy Preston

TIME was when the wife of the Marine Corps Commandant had a fairly simple job in carrying out her social chore as First Lady of the Marines. That was a few years back when she had a nodding acquaintance with almost every officer's wife in town.

But time have changed and so, numerically, has the Marine Corps, which has mushroomed far beyond it's peacetime level. So the present commandant's wife, Virginia-born Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift, wise in the ways of social procedure, has changed the rules accordingly.

Now, when Mrs. Vandegrift entertains at Quarters No. 1, Marine Barracks, she invites whole groups of women, newcomers and oldsters alike, who have banded together for war work.

Her plan has two aims; to bring together congenial guests and to allow them an opportunity to discuss their jobs over a teacup. And the latter, as every knows, is a major morale builder in feminine articles.

MRS. Vandegrift's "parties-with-a-purpose" take place once or twice a week. Yesterday, honor guests during tea hour were wives of officers at Marine Barracks and next week she'll compliment the "Waiting Wives."

The last-named group, one of the largest and most active in the corps, is made up more than 60 women who are hitting away at war work while their husbands are overseas.

There is Mrs. Henry Larson, doing a job at Walter Reed Hospital with the Red Cross, while her husband, Major General Larson, is serving in the Pacific.

Then, to mention but a few, Mrs. Louis Woods, Mrs. Ray Robinson, Mrs. Franklin Hart, whose husband is with the Fourth Division; Mrs. Louis Whaley and Mrs. Harold Rosecrans, whose colonel husband was with the First Marine Division, was home for a while and is now back on the Pacific front; Mrs. O. P. Smith, wife of a brigadier general, and Mrs. Walter Wachtler.

TWO "Waiting Wives" in Army circles who have a lot to talk over when they meet are Mrs. Albert C. Wedemeyer and Mme. Chu, wife of the Military Attache at the Chinese Embassy. They're both temporarily husbandless and China is the mutual reason.

Mrs. Wedemeyer is wife of the commanding general of United States Army Forces in the China Theater of Operation. His name, incidently, is on the latest list of temporary promotions now before the Senate for elevation to the rank of lieutenant general.

As for Mme. Chu, she's decided she read her husband's orders wrong when she came out from China three years ago. Stationed here, the fast-moving Major General Chu has been to Chungking twice in the past year and at present is on another mission to China's capital.

In his absence, his Wellesley-educated wife keeps herself busy with a speaking schedule that takes her all over the Eastern seaboard. Her topics? "Whatever the audience calls for, so long as it is on a brighter postwar China."

WHEN a motion picture representative presented the British Ambassador this week with a bronze plaque commemorating American and British theatrical folk who have performed during the blitz, Mrs. Douglas L. Blackford felt a special thrill of pride.

The songstress wife of the British Air Attache was one of those who trooped through London and the provinces in the worst days of the bombings. When she rode comfortably out to Forest Glen Hospital a few days ago to sing for the convalescent boys there, she was reminded of those days.

"This is just fun," she mused. "I remember one night when we crawled through a field for two hours during an air raid that interrupted a concert, destroyed the stage and scattered the audience. When it was over, we began the program all over again in a schoolhouse 2 miles away . . . which we reached on our hands and knees."

Westlake-Sweet Troth Revealed

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Westlake, Sellersville, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughted, Eleanor, to Lieut. (j. g.) George H. Sweet, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Sweet, Chevy Chase, Md.

Miss Westlake attended Gettysburg College and is now a student at the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music. She has been guest soloist on several occasions in Washington churches and recently appeared as soloist at the Philadelphia Academy of Music concert.

The prospective bridegroom was graduated from Gettysburg College and the Midshipman School at Columbia University. He has been serving in the Mediterranean theater for the last two years. In December, 1944, he was commissioned captain of the LST on which he has served since his graduation.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Post Staff—Harris-Ewing Photos

ALL SET WITH A JOB to do are Mrs. Davis S. Barry, wife of Colonel Barry, USMC (left), and Mrs. Samuel Beach, volunteer workers on the special gifts committee for the Red Cross drive now in progress

Mrs. Douglas Gets Serious, Alarms a Fellow Solon

COMELY Helen Gahagan Douglas, the Representative from California, was speaking dramatically of the Mexican water treaty before a full house of Californians at their State society luncheon at the Lee Sheraton.

Parenthetically speaking, the Wallace-Jones case and the work-or-fight bill are minor border skirmishes on the Hill as far as southern California are concerned. For they're here in large numbers to fight to the last ditch the Mexican water treaty which concerns the distribution of the waters of the Colorado River.

Mrs. Douglas — name-callers have dubbed her "The Hands" because of her graceful and powerful manual expression—was telling fellow Californians that the congressional delegation would fight the treaty with all its power.

But continuing, with clouded brow, Mrs. Douglas made repeated references to the oft-expressed and joking threat of the Golden State's irate missionaries: "We're the forgotten State if that treaty is ratified—we'll just go home and secede from the Union."

This attitude alarmed "The Hands" to such an extent that she was moved to say effectively, again and again. "We may be defeated—**but we'll never go home.**"

With a twinkle in his eye, another new Congressman, Gordon McDonough of California, put in his 2-cents' worth. With a Western drawl, he kidded her, "I'm neither as optimistic or as pessimistic as Helen is.

"Not as optimistic because, after all, the voters **have** to send us back every two years. Not as pessimistic because some day I hope to return to a warmer climate—it's just too darned cold in Washington."

FASHION note to gals with foot trouble: Clare Boothe Luce, who looks so fragile and feminine when she glides about the House floor, has the firm support of a pair of plain, sturdy oxfords. No sleek, suede pumps with 3-inch heels during working hours for la Luce!

A BUSY lady is Margaret Chase Smith of Maine who, last December, went with nine other members of the House Naval Affairs Committee on a tour of our Pacific bases. In addition to her interest in national service legislation and the everyday routine of a Congresswoman's life, she has prepared weekly press releases for Maine newspapers, describing her trip and voicing her opinions on the Pacific situation as she saw it.

EMILY TAFT DOUGLAS and the aforementioned Helen Douglas went into an intent huddle in the House while their male colleagues were thrashing out the work-or-fight bill and its appendages. It may have been labor-management problems the Douglases were discussing—but they had "all these red points and no meat at the butcher's" look on their faces.

Señorita Susana Garland waltzing with Mr. "X"

Captain to Wed Miss Joy Zika

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Warren B. Zika of Washington and St. Petersburg, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Joy Zika, to Capt. Frederick Reinhardt, USAAF, son of Mrs. E. J. Stren, Two Rivers, Wis.

Miss Zika was graduated from the Shorecrest School in St. Petersburg and attended Majorie Webster College and New York University.

Captain Reinhardt, who has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, has just returned from duty with the Fifteenth Air Force in Italy. He attended the University of Wisconsin and received his wings at George Field, Ill.

Visiting in New York

Mrs. Lawrence M. C. Smith and Miss Ann Tyler have left for New York and are making their headquarters at the Carlyle Hotel.

Lucky People Find Houses

Senator Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Saltonstall are congratulating themselves these days. They have found a house!

The former Massachusetts Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall have leased the house at 76 Kalorama Circle, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Wilson.

Another former Governor who has come to the Senate AND who has found a place to live is Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina. He and Mrs. Johnson are occupying the house at 4506 East Stanhope Drive, Rock Creek Hills.

Mrs. Spaatz Gives Talk

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Carl Spaatz, wife of the commander, spoke here Monday night at a meeting of the Red Cross Nurses' Aide Corps, at the Nurses' Home, Emergency Hospital.

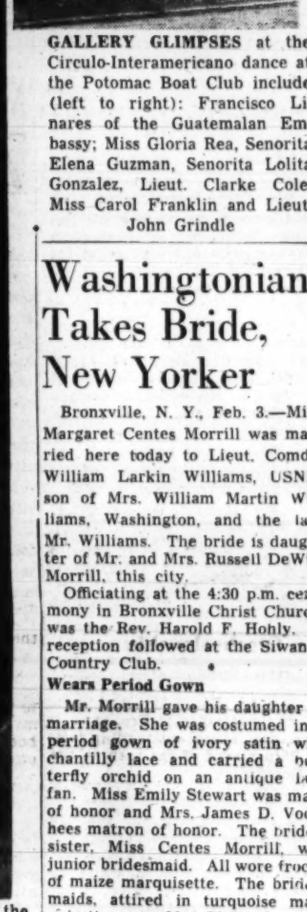
Envoy Visits In New York

The Australian Minister, Sir Frederic Eggleston, left yesterday for New York to spend several days.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Bonnet are in New York where the Ambassador spoke yesterday at the Opera Victory Rally of the Metropolitan Opera Company during the matinee performance. His subject was "France and the United Nations."

The new Canadian Ambassador Lester B. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson, who returned earlier in the week from Chicago, moved into the embassy on Thursday. The Ambassador was formerly Canadian Minister.

GALLERY GLIMPSES at the Circulo-Interamericano dance at the Potomac Boat Club include (left to right): Francisco Linares of the Guatemalan Embassy; Miss Gloria Rea, Senorita Elena Guzman, Senorita Lolita Gonzalez, Lieut. Clarke Cole, Miss Carol Franklin and Lieut. John Grindle



WELCOME VISITORS at the House of Mercy are Mrs. John W. Thompson (left) and Mrs. Henry L. Abbott, who are also actively interested in the Phantom Dinner, which goes on during the month of February for the benefit of this worthy charity—a home for unfortunate young girls and their children

Miss Barbour, Lieut. Higgins Repeat Vows

Wearing a white gown brocaded with gold which her grandmother, Mrs. William Barbour, wore at the ball following President McKinley's inauguration, Miss Elysabeth Cochran Barbour, daughter of Mrs. Carrere Barbour and the late Senator Warren Barbour of New Jersey, yesterday became the birde of Lieut. James Henry Higgins, USNR. Lieutenant Higgins is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Higgins, Sewickley, Pa.

The simple ceremony took place at Christ Church in Georgetown at 5 p.m. with the Rev. Dr. John Anshuts officiating. The bride's full-length veil was held with a pearl coronet and she carried a prayer book. Her sister, Sharon, was maid of honor and only attendant. Her bouffant gown was of gold taffeta and she carried an old-fashioned bouquet.

Lieutenant Higgins' father was best man. There were no ushers.

A reception followed at the 1925 F st. club.

Following their wedding trip, Lieutenant Higgins and his bride will go to Boston where he is stationed temporarily. Mrs. Higgins, a graduate of Westover School in Connecticut, was presented to Washington society in the 1940-41 season.

Following that, she returned to her studies and was graduated from Sarah Lawrence College last year. Lieutenant Higgins attended Groton and was graduated from Yale University in 1939. He is a member of Zeta Psi fraternity. He has been on overseas duty, having served in the European theater of operations.

Washingtonian Takes Bride, New Yorker

Bronxville, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Miss Margaret Centes Morrill was married here today to Lieut. Comdr. William Larkin Williams, USNR, son of Mrs. William Martin Williams, Washington, and the late Mr. Williams. The bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell DeWitt Morrill, this city.

Officiating at the 4:30 p.m. ceremony in Bronxville Christ Church, was the Rev. Harold F. Hohly. A reception followed at the Siwanoy Country Club.

Wears Period Gown

Mr. Morrill gave his daughter in marriage. She was costumed in a period gown of ivory satin with chantilly lace and carried a butterfly orchid on an antique lace fan. Miss Emily Stewart was maid of honor and Mrs. James D. Voorhees matron of honor. The bride's sister, Miss Centes Morrill, was junior bridesmaid. All wore frocks of maize marquisette. The brides maids, attired in turquoise marquisette, were Mrs. Philip Conway, Mrs. Joseph F. Hutchinson, Miss Patricia Sears and Miss Harriet Sommer.

Charles R. Williams was best man for his brother and ushering were Lieut. Comdr. Oren Root, jr., Lieut. Comdr. Constantine Mittendorf, Maj. W. Murray Sanders, Capt. Lewis L. Wadsworth, jr., Capt. John E. Simpson, Lieut. Christopher W. Wilson and David C. Morrill.

After a wedding trip to Quebec, Canada, the couple will reside in Washington.

In New York Junior League

The bride, who attended Masters School, was graduated from Spence School and Smith College. She was introduced to society at the Westchester Cotillion and is a member of the New York Junior League.

Lieutenant Commander Williams, whose father was Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the Wilson Administration, was graduated from St. Alban's School. He received his degree from Yale in 1934 and is an alumnus of the University of Virginia Law School, where he edited the Law Review.

Before entering the service he was a member of the New York law firm of White & Case. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society, Yale Club of New York, Chevy Chase Club and Farmington Country Club.

Wolfe—Stadtman

Col and Mrs. Claud Edward Stadtman announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Virginia McElroy Stadtman to Lieut. Everette Saults Wolfe. The ceremony, which took place Thursday in Washington, was performed at the home of the bride by Chaplain Roy H. Parker. Only relatives and intimate friends attended. In the absence of Colonel Stadtman, who has been oversees for nearly three years, the bride was given in marriage by her mother.

After her graduation from Stephens College and Syracuse University, the bride took a library course at Catholic University and since June, 1942, has been a librarian in the Georgetown branch of the District Public Library. She is a member of Delta Gamma fraternity.

Lieutenant Wolfe, who attended the University of Wyoming, is the son of Mrs. E. G. Woodruff of Tulsa, Okla., and the nephew of Miss Sue V. Wolfe of Washington. He is with the Transportation Corps in San Francisco, Calif., in which city the couple will live for the present.

Tables Turned

'Extra Girl' Is Problem Of Hostess

By Marie McNair

FOR YEARS one of Washington's social problems has been the "extra man." There just weren't enough eligible bachelors to go around.

Today with the town swarming with unattached men, in uniform and "civvies," hostesses are hard put to find matching numbers of girls, heart whole and fancy free. Most of them, I have discovered, have war jobs, have little time or inclination for pure frivolity.

These girls, debutantes a few years back, are the answer to the cry heard from time to time from the hinterlands: "Washington doesn't even know there's a war going on." Many of them have husbands overseas, some missing in action; others have found their own little world topsy-turvy, their daydreams shattered. So they're in dead earnest in their desire to help hasten the end of war.

Making a superficial telephone poll the other day, I gathered in five minutes' time the names of a dozen or more debutantes, post-debs and young matrons who are toiling for Uncle Sam.

First off I found Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore Wilkinson's two daughters in war jobs—Ann is a moniter for the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the FCC, who listens all day to radio newscasts from France, then summarizes them in English. Mrs. George T Hall, who was Miss Joan Wilkinson, is with Military Intelligence, while her husband, a Naval lieutenant, fights overseas.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alan G. Kirk are pretty proud of their daughter, Ensign Deborah Kirk, USNR. Capt. William D. Chandler, USN, and Mrs. Chandler have two sons following in their father's footsteps and three daughters. Elizabeth, Amy and Dorothy, all married into the service. Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Milton H. Jensen, has a job in a bank; Amy now Mrs. Victor Krulak, is caring for her two young children here while Colonel Krulak, fights the enemy, and Mrs. John M. Reigart, the former Dorothy Chandler, is with her husband, Commander Reigart, in California.

With the Office of Strategic Services in a full-time job is Peggy Houghteling Greeley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Houghteling. Christine Gawne, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James O. Gawne, held a secretarial job up until her marriage on Friday to Lieut. Paul M. Wick, USNR.

Miss Maisie Howard, popular daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Herbert S. Howard, is with the British Supply Council, and filling a need at Brentano's is Mrs. David S. Wilson, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harold C. Train.

While her husband works at the War Department, Mrs. Benjamin Rathbun, jr., the former Miss Georgianna Flather, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Flather, jr., puts in a full day with the State Department, and not to be outdone by their American friends, Madelaine and Elisabeth Angelin have joined the ranks of the "woiking girls." They're the daughters of the Naval Attache of the Swedish Legation and Mme. Angelin. Madelaine is with the American Chemical Society and Elisabeth, who adores children, is teaching kindergarten at the Beauvoir School. Mme. Angelin, too, is busy these days, working at the AWVS canteen.

SOME day, perhaps, the name Paz Davila will light up a Broadway marquee.

Remember the bright-eyed little daughter of the former Chilean Ambassador, Carlos Davila? She couldn't have been more than 6 when she left Washington in 1931. But time marches on and now Paz Davila is hostess for her father, who has made his home in New York since he left Chile a political exile a dozen years ago.

Paz Davila, now only just out of her "teens," has always had a love of the dramatic. She studied under the famous Michael Chekhov, then played in summer stock. Then instead of furthering her career she took a job as research worker with a national magazine, later went with OWI. Now she's considering several offers to appear in Broadway productions.

When Carlos Davila was ousted from the Presidency of his country following his term as Ambassador to Washington, he went back to his old profession—journalism. He has built up an influential news-

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Down Virginia Way

Cousins Meet in Pacific; Littletons Honor Visitors

ENGAGED TO WED is Miss Patricia Cone, whose betrothal to Corpl. Robert Bailey, is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Cone, Oak Knoll, East Hampton, Conn. Corpl. Bailey, Marine Corps, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer C. Bailey of Alexandria

By Nina Carter Tabb

Lieut. Welby Carter Whitin, USN, Northbridge, Mass., and Pfc. Welby Carter Wood, USMC, Baltimore, Md., first cousins who have spent all of their summers in Virginia, met recently in the South Pacific.

Private First Class Wood has been stationed at New Caledonia for some time, and Lieutenant Whitin, who is on a mine sweeper, looked his cousin up when his boat was off the Island. Both young men have written home of their visit together.

They have spent much time at Crednal, near Middleburg, the home of their grandparents, the late Col. R. Welby Carter, Confederate States Calvary — for whom the boys are named, and Mrs. Carter.

Capt. Robert Bradford, USAAC, and Mrs. Bradford spent the past weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Littleton, jr., at their Middleburg home. Captain and Mrs. Bradford have been spending his three weeks leave skiing in the Adirondacks. They spent several days in New York City and stopped in Middleburg en route to Houston, Tex., where Captain Bradford is stationed.

Give Dinner Party

Mr. and Mrs. Littleton entertained at a dinner party Saturday evening in honor of their guests, taking them afterwards to a coasting party on the Snickersville Pike. At midnight they roasted hot dogs and made coffee at the Old Chimney, a landmark on the pike.

Pfc. Louis Duffey, USA, who has been in the service for two years, has been released from the Army in order to assist his father, Harry J. Duffey, on their farm, Mount Olivet, near Middleburg.

Private First Class Duffey has been stationed in Tennessee at the Remount Depot at Front Royal, Va., and more recently at Camp Lee. His many friends are delighted to see "Louie" back home.

Mrs. Otway Byrd Feted

Mrs. Otway Byrd of Upper Brandon on the James River, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. James Keith, at Fairfax Court House. Mrs. Byrd was the guest of honor at a dinner party given by Mrs. B. Lauriston Hardin, at her home in Washington, Tuesday evening.

After dinner Mrs. Hardin and her guests attended the concert at Constitution Hall. Other guests at the party included Mrs. Taylor Scott Keith of Warrenton, and her mother and house guest, Mrs. J. Bilisoly Hudgins of Norfolk.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lemmon is spending the weekend in Baltimore, where she went to attend the dog show and to show some of her "boxer" dogs. She is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks while in the city.

Miss Lemmon attended a dinner party last evening, given by the Potomac Boxer Club at the Belvedere Hotel. Miss Lemmon was accompanied to Baltimore by her sister, Mrs. H. Gwynne Taylor, who is visiting Mrs. R. Julian Roszel.

War Relief Unit Welcomes Filipino Group

Entertaining yesterday afternoon with a reception to welcome the local Philippine War Relief Committee into their organization were officers and directors of the United Nations War Relief, Inc.

Guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Jaime Hernandez and three former U. S. High Commissioners to the Philippines, Justice Frank Murphy, Paul V. McNutt and Francis B. Sayre. Invited also were officials of the Philippine Commonwealth, members of the Diplomatic Corps and others engaged in Philippine relief work.

Justice Murphy talked informally on the urgent need for relief to the peoples of the islands.

Philippine flags, maps and posters added a colorful note to the second floor rooms of United Nations War Relief Headquarters where the reception took place.

Assisting at the tea tables were Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Mrs. Charles S. Dewey, Mrs. Julius I. Peyser, Mrs. Mason Gulick, Mrs. Aimee Kahn, Mrs. George C. Thorpe and Miss Alice Dodge.

Miss McShane, James Bailey Are Engaged

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. McShane, Colorado Springs, Colo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen McShane, to James Edwin Bailey, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Bailey, Duluth, Minn.

The bride-elect received her A. B. degree from Bethany-Peniel College and is now with the Office of the Chief of Staff, War Department.

Mr. Bailey was graduated from Duluth State Teacher's College and attended Georgetown Law School where he was a member of Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity. He is at present stationed in the central Pacific area.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Briton to Wed Miss Caldwell

Mrs. Gibson Lamb Caldwell, Kenwood Place, Wheeling, W. Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Byrd Caldwell, to Hon. Miles Godfrey Walter Phillimore, son of the Right Hon. Lord Phillimore, M. C., Deputy Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, and the late Hon. Mrs. Godfrey Phillimore, Henley-on-Thames, England.

The bride-elect is a member of a distinguished West Virginia family and is a graduate of Dana Hall School and Smith College. Both she and her fiance for several years have been connected with the Moral Rearmament program, under the leadership of Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman.

Mr. Phillimore, a British subject, is at present on a special overseas assignment with the United States Army. He is a graduate of Winchester College and continued his studies at King's College Cambridge.

Their marriage will take place upon Mr. Phillimore's return, from overseas.

Women in India Alumnae's Topic

Mme. Tadnini Menon, wife of the deputy secretary of the India Supply Mission, will speak on "Women in India," at the regular meeting of the Washington Alumnae Chapter of Alpha Omicron Pi, Tuesday, February 13. The meeting will be preceded by a dinner at 6:30 p.m. in the Silver Bowl Tea Room.

Members living in the Washington area are welcome and reservations will be taken by Mrs. Jos Burk, 6605 Hillendale rd., Chevy Chase, Md.

Reni Photo.

A STAR SHINES between two admirers. She's Miss Jane Wyman of Hollywood, who attended the President's Birthday dinner Monday evening at the Mayflower. At left is Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, with Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marines, on the right

Miss Waldrop Becomes Bride

At a candlelight ceremony Friday evening Miss Mildred Louise Waldrop, Jasper, Ga., became the bride of Lieut. Charles LaFollette Spencer, Fayetteville, Ark. The double-ring ceremony was performed by Dr. Peter Marshall in the Lincoln Chapel of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The bride wore a gown of white crepe with train and a finger-tip veil held by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a nosegay of white roses and Stephanotis.

Miss Doris A. Harlan, Charlottesville, Va., maid of honor, wore a rose taffeta gown and headdress of rose velvet flowers with veil. She carried an old-fashioned nosegay of camellias and sweet peas. Warrant Officer Kenneth Jenkins, Washington, D. C., and Fayetteville, served as best man.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arbie Lee Waldrop, Jasper, Ga. She graduated from Bessie Tift College, Forsyth, Ga., and did postgraduate work at the University of Georgia. For the past several years she has been employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Lieutenant Spencer is the only son of Prof. and Mrs. Warren Russell Spencer of the University of Arkansas. He was graduated from the University of Arkansas, and recently returned from overseas duty in the European theater.

Following the ceremony Lieutenant Spencer and his bride left on a wedding trip.

Academy Chapel to Be Scene Of Clements-Lincoln Ceremony

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3.—Miss Elizabeth Jane Lincoln, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Lincoln, Annapolis, and Lieut. (j. g.) Thomas William Clements, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry V. Clements, Auburn, N. Y., will be married today at 7 p. m. in the main chapel, U. S. Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Clements returned recently from seven months' duty overseas.

"The Masqueraders," the midshipmen's own dramatic organization, will present the final showing of this year's production, "The Male Animal," tonight, in Mahan Hall, the Naval Academy auditorium. Midshipmen, First Class, and guests composed the audience at the premiere on Friday, January 26. On Saturday night of last week, the "Youngsters" and their friends attended the second performance.

Last night found many of the Navy people on the station assembled in Mahan Hall for the third presentation of this musical production, which is under the direction of Prof. R. S. Pease.

The usual officers' dance was held last Saturday night at the Officers' Mess, North Severn.

Class of '30 Has Dinner

Officers of the class of 1930, U. S. Naval Academy, who are stationed here, and their wives held a dinner Tuesday evening at the Officers' Mess, North Severn. Commander C. E. McCombs, USN, was in charge of arrangements.

Among those present was Commander Thomas Thornhill, USN, who has just reported for duty at the marine engineering department, U. S. Naval Academy, after completing a tour of sea duty. A member of the class of 1930, U. S. Naval Academy, Commander Thornhill was stationed at the Postgraduate School from 1936 to 1938. He is making his quarters at the Officers' Club, U. S. Naval Academy, until he is joined in June by his wife, a native of Washington, and his children, who are in Vallejo, Calif.

Dorseys Are Honored

Commander and Mrs. Jack S. Dorsey were guests of honor at a cocktail party given Thursday at the Naval Academy Officers' Club by members of the communications staff.

Commander Dorsey will leave shortly for sea duty. Mrs. Dorsey, accompanied by their daughter, Leila Marie, will go to Jacksonville, Fla., her former home.

Commander and Mrs. Dorsey recently entertained a group of the Chinese officers stationed here at a dinner at their quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kyle Smith of the University of Virginia and Annapolis this week announced the engagement of their daughter, Martha Porter, to Midshipman Edwin Bassett, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ormon Earle Bassett, Weymouth, Mass.

Miss Smith attended St. Anne's School, Charlottesville, Va., and Goucher College.

Midshipman Bassett attended Northeastern University and is now a First Classman at the United States Naval Academy.

The wedding will take place in June.

Mildred Paul Engaged

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry Paul, Baltimore, formerly of Annapolis, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mildred Marie, to Henry Leroy Bailone, aviation machinist mate, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bailone, Baltimore.

Bachrach.

MARRIED IN BRONXVILLE yesterday were Mrs. William Larkin Williams and Lieutenant Commander Williams, USNR, son of Mrs. William Martin Williams of Washington. The bride is the former Margaret Centes Morrill of New York. (Story on Page 1)

Mrs. Glover Heads Committee In Orchestra's Fund Campaign

Preparatory to launching the fifteenth annual sustaining fund campaign for the National Symphony Orchestra on Tuesday, Mrs. C. C. Glover, jr., has completed organization of the Metropolitan Committee, which carries the largest quota of any group as its campaign task.

Mrs. Glover is chairman of the group and Mrs. David S. Barry is vice chairman.

Ten committee chairmen under the metropolitan group are Mrs. Emil Hurja, Mrs. Milton King, Mrs. Walter Boyd, Mme. Hugo Wistrand, Mrs. Peter Belin, Mrs. Reeve Lewis, jr., Mrs. Harold Marsh, Mrs. Arthur Lyon, Mrs. Wallace M. Yater and Miss Beth Abbott.

The campaign group which will work directly with Mrs. Glover, includes Mrs. A. Lloyd Symington, Mrs. Leland Harrison, Mme. Loudon, Mrs. E. R. Finkenstaedt, Mrs. Kenneth Young, Mrs. John Rowland Hill, Mrs. Bernard Wyckoff, Mrs. M. E. Gevers, Mrs. John M. Sternhagen, Mrs. John B. Martin, Mrs. Waldron Faulkner and Mrs. Carrere Barbour.

Working in Mrs. Barry's group will be Mrs. George Maurice Morris, Mrs. R. M. Kauffman, Mrs. Thurmond Chatham, Mrs. John Cabot, Mrs. Edward Maculey, Mrs. Nathan Scott, Mrs. Clarence Aspinwall, Mrs. Richard Southgate, Mrs. Harold Hinton, Mrs. Demarest Lloyd, Mrs. Armistead Peter and Mrs. Abbott P. Mills.

Will Fete Pianist Following Concert

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe will entertain at a small party for Miss Frances Nash following the distinguished American pianist's solo appearance with the National Symphony in Constitution Hall this afternoon.

Miss Nash, now a resident of Washington, is in private life Mrs. Edwin M. Watson, wife of the presidential aide, Major General Watson. With the National Symphony under Hans Kindler's direction Miss Nash will be heard in de Falla's "Nights in a Garden of Spain."

United Nations Forum Slates First Meetings

First meetings of the United Nations Forum will take place tomorrow at the home of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, 1615 Rhode Island ave., at 11 a. m. and again at 8 p. m.

The forum of which Mrs. Homer Ferguson and Wayne Chatfield-Taylor are cochairmen, will present four programs in Constitution Hall beginning March 12 and ending April 2.

Designed to promote understanding between the United Nations and stimulate discussions and thought on the forthcoming peace, each program will feature panel discussions by eminent authorities on international cooperation and a question and answer period.

Heads of civic, church, fraternal, educational and social organizations as well as representatives of foreign embassies will attend the meetings at Mrs. Pinchot's home. They will receive tickets to be sold to their organizations.

Mrs. Helen Montford Moodie is vice chairman of the forum.

Others on the steering committee are Mrs. James Bourne, secretary; Mrs. Frederick Livesey, treasurer; Mrs. Robert Taft, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Mrs. Stanley Hornbeck, Miss Elizabeth Webb, Roy Veatch, Mrs. Frank Linzell, Mrs. Walter Wyatt, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Justice Justin Miller, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Herter, Mrs. Raymond Clapper, Representative John Vorys, Dr. and Mrs. William Johnstone, Mrs. Donald D. Hogate, Mrs. Hale Schenefield and Mrs. James G. Crowley.

Hostess Has New Problem

Continued from Page 1

paper syndicate covering South America and as president of the organization comes frequently to Washington where he still finds many old friends.

MRS. HARRY ANDREWS, whose husband heads the South African Supply Mission, is an unusual person. Blessed with the gift of knowing what she can't wear as well as what she can, she looks her best in slim suits dressed up with smart accessories.

She's quite particular about her jewels, too, and a bracelet of which she is very fond dangles a dozen charms, each one reminding her of some place, some person, or some incident in her life. Where, for instance, could she find a tiny coffee cup with a doughnut on the side, except in America? It was purchased in Washington, as a matter of fact. There's the map of Africa on one, an airplane, model of the ship that brought her to America on another, but the most fascinating of all is a gold ring box, white velvet lined with a wee wedding ring, exquisitely carved, resting inside. Three blind mice which can stand on their hind feet if called upon; a four-leaf clover, a penguin and St. Christopher are all a part of this bracelet which Mrs. Andrews hopes is "only the beginning."

Two to Entertain Empire Daughters

Mrs. Roy E. Lowe will assist Mrs. L. R. Macgregor, wife of the Director of the Australian Supply Mission, at the bridge party Tuesday for members of the Queen Elizabeth Chapter, Daughters of the British Empire.

The 8 p. m. party will take place at 1701 Massachusetts ave. Tables prizes will be bouquets of English lavender sachets.

Others assisting will be Mrs. Arthur Ashford, Mrs. W. Bowyer Pain, Mrs. E. A. Anderson and her daughter, Miss Ruth Anderson.

Vote Won't Lure Charm From French Feminists

By Genevieve Reynolds

Don't be surprised if France some day sends a woman ambassador to the United States. Now that the gentler sex of that country can vote, there's no limit to the high places they might fill. One person convinced of this is tall, chic Mme. Bonnet, wife of the newly appointed French Ambassador.

MME. BONNET

"You can be sure of one thing," she said, "our women will put through numerous social welfare reforms for they long have been interested in social work. Passive interest now can be translated into action."

Actually, Mme. Bonnet thinks French women should have obtained suffrage long ago.

"Will the new feminist go masculine or aggressive in dress and manner?" we asked.

"Not on your life," she answered quickly in English spoken almost without accent. "French women won't make that mistake. Despite their work in resistance against the Germans, they remained extremely feminine.

"When I returned to Paris, September 7, 1944, people told me how the women went to the hairdressers early in the morning to have their hair set in the elaborate styles that later shocked Americans. But the women had to go around all day with their wet hair done up in curlers for their was no heat or electricity to dry it. At night or when it eventually dried, they returned to have the hair coiffed."

Few Understood Hardships

"Few women understood the hardships Parisian women endured under the Germans to keep themselves looking well dressed," she observed. "They have no conception of the long hours of waiting in line to get a spool of thread or a piece of cloth."

Upon recalling the stories published about the well-fed, well-dressed people of Paris when the Yanks marched in, her large expressive brown eyes flashed with anger.

"Sure the officers and diplomats had heat and plenty of food. Special provision was made for that," she declared. "Anyone who moves in a restricted circle, say from the Waldorf to the Ritz, will find a group stylishly dressed, eating the best dishes. Trouble is—these people don't see the thousands of undernourished, poorly clothed people. And that's what has happened to those who send those stories back from Paris."

French women in general have undergone many changes since the war. Most striking are their independence and increasing unselfishness. Mme. Bonnet attributes the former to the fact that women had to assume responsibilities and duties which normally the men carry. Also, she told of women selling everything they possessed to send food packages to their husbands or brothers in German prison camps.

Lasting Peace Big Aim

After talking with hundreds of French women between September 7 and December 23, 1944, Mme. Bonnet concludes that whatever else they do, they will work for a lasting peace. As for when the war will end in Europe—she hazards a guess on two months.

The United States is no strange land to slender Mme. Bonnet. By now it's a familiar story that she turned career woman to earn a livelihood when she found herself without money in New York after France fell.

"One day after cooking, cleaning house and laundering, I thought, 'Now if I had any sense I'd make enough money to have someone do these things for me,'" she reminisced as she chained smoked cigarettes. "But what could I do? I wasn't trained for business. Oh, I'd learned to embroider as any other gentlewoman of my country. Suddenly I hit on the idea of hats."

Laughingly, she told how she tried them out on her friends, how she literally slept in a bed filled with needles and pins. Her first hat establishment was in her small apartment.

Discover the Real Friends

"I learned what life is as a working girl," she smiled. "I loved it. Also, you find out who your real friends are," she added. "In life only a few real friends are necessary but you need lots of stimulating acquaintances for variety."

Mme. Bonnet might have been a concert pianist instead of a hat designer, but after marriage and especially since the war she has had no time to practice.

An expert bridge player, she finds no time for it or for reading. Modern art interests her but she makes no claims to being an artist herself.

Queried as to how she mastered English minus an accent, she replied: "I suppose I'm like a parrot. I imitate languages quickly."

Incidentally, she speaks five languages fluently including Greek.

Mrs. Hobbs Veteran's Bride

Mrs. Blanche Merritt Hobbs of Washington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hobbs of Wilmington, Del., and Lieut. Smith P. McNeill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. McNeill of Troy, Mont., were married Saturday, January 27, in the McCabe Memorial Methodist Church in Wilmington. The Rev. E. J. Bond officiated and the couple left immediately afterward for New York.

The bride has returned to Washington, where she is program director for the State of Virginia and the District of Columbia for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. She studied at Ohio Wesleyan University and was the first applicant in the Wac from Delaware, serving as a lieutenant in that organization.

Mrs. Jesse J. Woods of Washington was the bride's only attendant and George J. Merritt, cousin of the bride, from Wilmington, served as best man.

Lieutenant McNeill is a graduate of the University of Montana and the University Law School. He practiced law in Troy, Mont., for three years and was mayor of the town before entering the service. He has served with the Army for three years and was attached to the Fourth Division, First Army, when seriously wounded in Germany last October.

Lieutenant McNeill is at the England General Hospital in Atlantic City for further medical treatment, after which the couple will go to Montana to visit his family.

Club Dinner-Dance Will Be in Form Of Family Affair

Tonight's dinner dance at the United Nations Club in honor of Nicaragua will take on the air of a family affair.

Among special guests will be Dr. Alberto Sevilla Sacasa, secretary of the embassy and brother of the Nicaraguan Ambassador, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa.

Also there will be Capt. Luis A. Somaza, Military Attache at the Embassy, son of the President of Nicaragua and brother of Senora de Sevilla Sacasa, wife of the Ambassador. Others to attend include Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Perkins. Cochairmen for the evening are Mrs. John Goodell and Mrs. Pauline Johnson.

HERE'S A SENSIBLE WAY TO RELIEVE
cramps, headache backache
Of 'CERTAIN DAYS' of the month

Helps Build Up Resistance Against Such Distress

If you suffer this way due to female functional periodic disturbances, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This famous *liquid* formula DOES MORE than relieve such monthly pain. This great medicine ALSO relieves tired, cranky, nervous, blue feelings of such days—when due to this cause.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up *resistance* against such symptoms. A VERY SENSIBLE THING TO DO!

HELPS NATURE: There are positively no harmful opiates or habit forming ingredients in Pinkham's. This medicine *helps nature*. It's one of the most effective and best known medicines of its kind. Also a grand stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. INEXPENSIVE!

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

For Younger Beauty ...
OILS OF THE WILDERNESS

MISS DENNEY'S technicians announce these scientific facts:

1 For Beauty, your skin must have certain vital substances, called LIPOIDS.
2 LIPOIDS are essential to both young and mature skin.
3 Your skin can absorb LIPOIDS.

OILS OF THE WILDERNESS can bring Lovely Beauty to your skin because it contains LIPOIDS *in the ratio maintained by the skin.*

It is a correct scientific statement to say that OILS OF THE WILDERNESS can be absorbed by the skin.

OILS OF THE WILDERNESS is prominently displayed now in selected Cosmetic Departments.

NEW SIZE JAR $5.00

FRANCES DENNEY
New Beauty for You

Mary Haworth's Mail

Girl Dreads Return of Don Juan Husband From Overseas, Lest He Charm Her Again And Destroy Her Peace and Will to Be Free

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: After reading your article of January 7, under the heading, "Girl struggles against love for Don Juan, who pursues her when she tries to escape," I want to say,—I hope she takes your advice and lets nothing induce her to marry him. A little over three years ago, I met my Don Juan; and without stopping to consider the future, I married him.

Three weeks after we were married, he was out with another girl. We both worked and his salary was three times mine. However, I had to pay the rent, buy our food and gasoline for his car, and pay his personal bills and mine. We both worked night shifts in different defense factories, and by the time we were married a month, I began getting reports from well meaning(?) friends of my husband's actions. While I worked, he was playing, and not always alone. And yet when we were together, he would make wonderful love to me, as though he were simply mad about me and I was the only one who meant anything to him.

He was a wonderful liar. He could look me straight in the eye and with the utmost sincerity tell me that black was white. We weren't married quite two months when he was drafted. I was heartbroken to see him go, regardless of all the dishonest things he'd done. After he left, I began gaining weight and getting my health back. While we were living together, I had become extremely nervous and underweight.

He Has Sickened Her on Marriage

NOW I haven't seen him in two and a half years. I don't miss him and I'm perfectly content. He is somewhere in France; and although I write to him often and send him boxes and money (to cover his gambling debts), I do this only because I feel it is my duty as the wife of a soldier. His letters, full of promises and declarations of undying love, leave me cold. Naturally he thinks I am living for the day he returns to me. I want him to come back safe and sound;—but not to me.

However, I would feel safer if I could be free of him now. He's due home soon and I dread facing him; because I am certain he hasn't changed and I am afraid that with his winning ways, he may get me back in the same old helpless condition of infatuation. I don't want to spend my life being helplessly in love with a man I'd have to share with every Jane, Susie and Maisie. In fact, the way I feel now, I don't want marriage to any man, ever. Yet I do want children. And you know what people would think of me if I divorced a soldier just returned from overseas.

What am I to do? I'm 23 now. What will I be at 43? An overwrought woman with children and a charming middle-aged Don Juan for a husband? They say life begins at 40; so with his very handsome face, beautiful physique and love of women, I'm sure he'll be going strong then. Sincerely,

B. J.

Avoid Second Vampire Grip

DEAR B. J.: A psychiatrist recently labeled your husband's type as, "just a male, not a man," and weak as water, incapable of honor, where women are concerned. He deliberately hypnotizes you with animal magnetism at close range, and your pitiful acquiescence to his sportive dominance is on a par with the sparrow's surrender to the serpent, and does just as much violence to the spiritual life force within you. Hence the critical sickness of soul, automatically recorded in your physical body, which overtakes you in familiar daily association with him.

Hence, also, your rapid recovery of inner poise, bodily health and sane perspective when he was snatched out of your scheme of things; and hence your guardian angel's whisper to take care not to let him get a vampire grip on your senses a second time. One's highest moral duty in any situation is to defend, at all costs, one's spiritual health, which protects the will from paralysis. And you know full well that to live with this man on his terms,—which are the only possible terms for living with him,—is to scrap every tenet of honor on either side, simply to be his licensed partner in venery when he turns back to you unslaked by constant dabbling with rival divertissements.

Don't Lean on Public Opinion

SO, with your whole adult life ahead of you, and in view of your healthy aspiration to have children, my advice is, give this poison pup a wide berth in future,—remembering that your health of mind, body and soul depend upon it; and that the general pitch of your welfare, as wife and mother, would be reflected in the lives of your children, if any. When he is on the safe side of the Atlantic, take legal steps to dissolve the contract he dishonored from the first,—and never mind what the neighbors think. Moreover, don't make-believe you are deferring to public opinion, to camouflage your own weakness of character, in case you decide to rejoin him in his pool of pitch a second time. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Jean Cissel, Colonel Willis Wed in Chapel

In the Memorial Chapel at the Army Medical Center yesterday, Miss Jean L. Cissel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice T. Cissel, Silver Spring, Md., became the bride of Lieut. Col. Earl Sidney Willis.

Officiating at the 8:30 p. m. ceremony was the Rev. D. C. Stuart. Mr. Cissel gave his daughter in marriage. She was attired in white satin cut on princess lines and a fingertip length veil of tulle. Her bouquet was of white roses.

Miss Betty Cissel, maid of honor for her sister, wore periwinkle blue marquisette and lace and carried a bouquet of red roses. Col. Robert Cutler served as best man, and ushering were Pfc. Jack Cissel, Lieut. Col. Paul G. Horgan, Lieut. Comdr. Paul A. Dever and Lieut. Col. Everett B. Comer.

Following the ceremony a reception took place at the home of the bride's parents. The newlyweds left later on a wedding trip to Hot Springs, Va., and will make their home here, where the bridegroom is stationed in the office of the Chief of Staff.

The bride attended the University of Maryland and is now working at the War Department. Lieutenant Colonel Willis was graduated from Oberlin College.

Out-of-town guests here for the wedding included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Sawyers, Norfolk, Va.; Henry W. Spitzhoff, Joliet, Ill.; Mrs. Marvin E. Inge, jr., Cumberland, Md.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fred T. Bishop, Quantico, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. Preston Short, Baltimore.

MRS. EARL SIDNEY WILLIS
. . . Sister is her maid of honor

Couple Observes 25th Anniversary at Party; Red Cross Worker Writes of Job in England

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Beans held open house Saturday afternoon and evening at their home in Waterford in celebration of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Approximately 300 guests were present. The lovely remodeled house in which Mr. and Mrs. Beans now live was decorated with white cut flowers while the light of many candles shone on the scene.

Assistants at the celebration were Mrs. Douglass Myers, Mrs. Leslie Myers, Mrs. Howard James, Mrs. Dakota Brown, Mrs. L. M. McGavack, Mrs. Paul Gentry, Mrs. Griffin Selden, and Misses Eleanor James, Ellen Faith Myers, Lois Myers, Doris, Janet and June Myers, Mary Lamont, Betty McGavack, Betty Donaldson, Sara Love James and Sallie Cecil.

Mrs. Beans before her marriage was Miss Margaret Monroe of Unison, Va. They were married in Washington and both are natives of Loudoun County. They have no children.

Writes From England

Mrs. Lucy Ashbrook Seidler, Red Cross recreational worker, writes from England that she is a senior welfare officer connected with the 828th Convalescent Center where soldiers are rehabilitated before going back to the front. Mrs. Seidler, who recently arrived in England from Iceland, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williams S. Ashbrook, sr., Loudoun County.

Walter A. Herndon, jr., Seaman 2/C, who has completed boot training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, spent a nine-day furlough with his parents here and returned Tuesday to Great Lakes to await further orders.

Alfred L. B. di Zerega 3d, apprentice seaman, who has just completed his boot training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, will arrive Tuesday to spend a furlough at his home here. His sister, Miss Lucy di Zerega, also will arrive this week from Edgewood Park School, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., to spend a short vacation at her home.

Mrs. Dyer Closes Home

Mrs. Murray Dyer closed her home here this week and left to visit friends in Baltimore, New York and other points. Mrs. Claude J. Hill and small child left Saturday to visit the former's sister, Mrs. O. B. Adams, at Coronado, Calif.

Capt. Stirling M. Harrison, USMC., Cherry Point, N. C., is the guest of his parents, Commonwealth's Attorney and Mrs. Charles F. Harrison. He was accompanied to Washington by his wife and small daughter, Sally Fendall Harrison, who are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles LeFevre. Also in the Harrison home for a visit is their daughter, Miss Sara Harrison, Washington.

The Harrisons received word from the War Department this week that their son, Maj. Charles F. Harrison, jr., USA, was killed in action on May 31, 1944, while a prisoner of war of the Japanese government. Major Harrison, a West Point graduate of the class of 1933, served under General MacArthur in the Philippines and was taken a prisoner at the fall of Bataan.

The Woman's Club of Loudoun met this afternoon in the Rotary Room of the Leesburg Inn. The program was presented by Mrs. William S. Ashbrook, sr., chairman of War Service. The speakers included Mrs. J. Shenton Lodge, Mrs. John F. Kincaid, Mrs. Amory Perkins, Mrs. Robert W. Nix, jr., and Mrs. Mary P. Stabler.

Senator's Secretary Bride

Planning to make their home at 3200 16th st. nw., are Mr. and Mrs. Todd Dresser Cochran, who were married here last Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James A. Magner of Catholic University.

The bride is the former Miss Myra Bedel. She was personal secretary to the late Senator James Hamilton Lewis and more recently was in the office of Scott W. Lucas, senior Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Cochran is a Princeton alumnus. For the last eight years he has been assistant to the field vice president of the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Stephenson—Loeffler

The Foundry Methodist Church Thursday evening was the scene of an interesting wedding when Miss Abbie Virginia Loeffler, stepdaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Cogan, was married to Joseph Herbert Stephenson of Alexandria, Va.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, chaplain of the Senate, performed the ceremony, which was attended by the families and friends of the couple. A reception was held at the American Legion Clubhouse at 2437 15th st. nw.

Mr. Stephenson and his bride are employed in the Government Printing Office.

After a short honeymoon they will make their home at 5520 Kansas ave.

Silver Spring Club Will Hear Mrs. Dickinson

Silver Spring Woman's Club at its monthly meeting Wednesday, February 7, at the Jesup Blair Community House, will have guest and speaker, Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, president of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Mrs. Dickinson, a native of New Hampshire, has been in club work for 33 years.

She has created a postwar planning department in the federation for the basis structure of her program, and is concentrating on "Home as the Hub of World Affairs," building upon consultation, cooperation kindness and toierance. These, she believes, constitute the necessary foundation for world peace.

Among other guests will be Mrs. John C. Shaw, president of the Maryland Federation of Clubs; Mrs. Joseph T. Maguire, president of Montgomery Federation of Clubs, and the Woodside Club members.

Mrs. Franklin B. Talbott, president of Silver Spring Woman's Club, has appealed to members to bring an article of clothing or a white elephant for the thrift shop.

Panel Talks Set Wednesday By Bar Unit

Representative Hatton W. Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and author of the current Administrative Procedure Bill, H. R. 1203, will be heard at a panel discussion arranged by the National Association of Women Lawyers, Wednesday at 8 p. m., in Court Room No. 2 of the United States Tax Court, in the Internal Revenue Building.

Louis F. Caldwell, chairman, Administrative Law Committee of the D. C. Bar Association, and Dr Frederick K. Beutel, assistant solicitor of the Interior Department, will lead the forum discussion. Augusta Hanlon Brown, local chairman of the national association's administrative law committee, will preside.

The presidents and the chairmen of administrative law committees of the Federal Bar Association, the Women's Bar Association, and the D. C. Bar Association, have been invited, and an invitation is extended to all interested members of the bar.

Representing the Americna Bar Association, with which the National Association of Women Lawyers is cooperating through its national committee headed by Adele Springer, New York, will be: Carl McFarland, chairman of section; Mr. Clarence A. Miller, chairman of the local committee. Women lawyers of the association from Baltimore, Maryland and Virginia will attend the meeting.

Officers of the National Association of Women Lawyers who have arranged this forum are:

Women Deserting Jobs In Vital War Plants

By Inez Robb

New York, Feb. 3 (INS).—Woman warworkers are drifting away from their present vital jobs in industry in such numbers as to seriously intensify the current manpower crisis, an International News Service survey among employers and manpower authorities revealed today.

How to keep women on the job is of far more concern at the moment than any hypothetical question concerning their place in postwar industry.

The present drift of workers back to the home has employers and Manpower heads more worried than they wish to admit and is not a subject on which they choose to be voluble.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, attributes much of the drift to the increasing difficulties of housekeeping.

Have Double Burden

"The problems of the woman who tries to maintain a home while working in industry has been constantly multiplied by rationing, difficulties in shopping, crowded transportation and the impossibility of getting anyone to help with her home or children," said Mrs. Rosenberg.

"Such women are physically tired from their double burden and I have the utmost sympathy for them. As a woman who works, I know I do a day's work in my own home before I leave for the office!

"Nonetheless, we cannot afford to lose these women. We need them and thousands of additional women in industry. The drift cannot continue without serious conseequences."

Over-optimism concerning the war's sudden ending has sent many women back to their homes, according to both Mrs. Rosenberg and Frederick C. Crawford, president of the Thompson Products Corp. of Cleveland.

Crawford, who employs thousands of women, said:

"I am constantly under pressure from women workers, especially mothers, who say 'Isn't the war about finished and can't I go home now that the crisis is over?'

Would End Manpower Knot

"We need more, not fewer women. We literally could solve the manpower crisis if only more women would go into war work."

Crawford said he had been constantly "surprised that more women haven't rushed into high paying jobs available. It's hard to get women to go to work in the first place and harder to hold them on the job.

"It boils down pretty much to their basic interest in the home," he added. "Yet women in industry have done magnificently. Certainly they have won equal pay, equal respect and equal gratitude from industry in this war."

Ira Mosher, head of the Russell-Harrington Cutlery Co. of South Bridge, Mass., and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, reports that women in farming communities who took jobs in war plants are beginning to go back to the farm.

Misunderstood Cut-Back

The extent to which women are returning to the home is revealed by the typical situation in Rochester, N. Y. At the moment there is a manpower campaign under way there to persuade women who have already quit war jobs to return.

When contract cut-backs were announced in war production, women, began to quit. Officials explained that Rochester women, where manpower is badly needed, "didn't understand the cut-backs meant a shift in emphasis in types of manufactured products, but not in total volume of all-over production."

There is general agreement among factory executives questioned in this survey that women in industry are not apt to create a difficult problem in the postwar labor market.

Will Go Home After War

Both Mosher and Mrs. Rosenberg, believe there will be enough postwar jobs to care for the women now in industries who care to remain, after veterans and heads-of-families have been put to work.

Naturally, women widowed by the war will be given preference and women who support themselves or their families will be given prior consideration, too.

"The drift back to the home in the last few months would indicate that a large percentage of women intend to retire from the labor market when the war is over," Mrs. Rosenberg said.

"I'm certain there'll be jobs for whatever percentage of women want to stay in postwar industry."

Reception Set By Missourians

The Missouri Society will give its annual reception and dance in honor of the congressional delegation from Missouri on Saturday in the West Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel.

The reception line will form at 9:30 p. m., headed by the president, Walter H. Maloney, who will introduce the guests to Senators Forrest Donnell and Frank Briggs, and the Missouria members of the House.

Dancing will begin at 10 p. m. and a program of vocal music will be given during intermission. Mrs. Rose S. Houchins, secretary, will furnish further information.

Alumnae Slate Meeting

Washington Alumnae Chapter of Alpha Gamma Delta will hold its monthly meeting Wednesday at the YWCA, 614 E st. nw. Dinner will be served at 6.

P-TA Lecture Series at G. W. Will Be Concluded This Month

The remaining three lectures in the series of 10 scheduled for the winter season at the George Washington University, will be held this month.

This series was arranged for by Mrs. Edward Gray, chairman of parent education of the D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers, in collaboration with Dr. James Harold Fox, Dean of the School of Education of the University. Sessions are held at 9:30 a. m., in Room 203, Hall of Government at the University.

Wednesday, "Committee Procedure and Group Thinking" will be discussed; on February 14, "Use of Community Resources," and on February 28, "Audio-visual aids and reading references for study groups."

WOODRIDGE
Founders Day will be observed Thursday, 1:15 p. m., at the school. The meeting will follow the pattern of a United Nations birthday party. Members will participate in the program according to various nationalities in their family tree, and there will be a recipe swap. Invited guests include State officers, past presidents, neighboring PTA presidents.

McKINLEY HIGH
Executive board meeting Tuesday, 1:15 p. m. Plans for the valentine dance, sponsored by the association, to be held Wednesday, February 14, at the Masonic Temple, 2028 Rhode Island ave. nw., will be completed at this meeting. Lunch will be served for members of the board at 12:30 in the teachers' lunchroom.

ORR
Executive committee meeting at the school tomorrow, 1:30 p. m.

POWELL ELEMENTARY
Executive board meeting Tuesday, 1:15 p. m.

LANGDON
Executive board will give a luncheon in honor of the grade mothers, Friday, 1 p. m.

EDMONDS-MAURY
Board meeting tomorrow, 1:30 p. m., Maury School. Regular association meeting Monday, February 12, 2 p. m., Maury School, when Founders' Day will be observed.

ELLIOT JUNIOR HIGH
A board meeting will be held at the home of the president, 311 13th st. nw., Tuesday, 8 p. m.

JANNEY
Mrs. Y. D. Mathes, vice president, D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers, will speak on "Things Parents Can Hope For" at the association meeting Tuesday, 8 p. m.

Dorothy Taylor, Major Powers Planning Marriage This Month

Planning to be married this month is Miss Dorothy Dean Taylor, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dean Taylor, Chevy Chase, Md., announce her engagement to Maj. David A. Powers, jr., Williamsburg, Va.

The bride-elect, a graduate of Western High School and Greenbrier College, attended the Detroit Institute of Music and Art. Major Powers attended William and Mary College.

Cotterman—Talbott

Dr. and Mrs. Harold F. Cotterman, College Park, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Ann Cotterman, to Lieut. William Randolph Talbott, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Talbott, Rockville, Md.

Miss Cotterman was graduated from the University of Maryland where she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Lieutenant Talbott attended Washington and Lee University and is a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Exhibiting Photographs

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3.—Midshipman Donald Giles of Annapolis, has an exhibit of photographs of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County scenes at the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore. The exhibit will remain at the library for two weeks. Midshipman Giles is the son of Commander Giles, who was on Guam at the time it was captured by the Japanese, and Mrs. Giles of Annapolis.

Hessler
MISS DOROTHY D. TAYLOR
. . . selects nuptial date

Club Calendar

TODAY

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Board meeting with Mrs. Isabel Peterson, 4700 Overbrook rd., 4 p. m.

TOMORROW

WOMEN OF THE MOOSE—College of Regents hold their meeting at the home of Mrs. Jane McDermott, Army War College.
THE WASHINGTON CLUB—Book chat, 11 a. m.
WOMAN'S SINGLE TAX CLUB—Meets at 1409 Newton st., 8 p. m.
DAR—Elisabeth Jackson Chapter meets with guest speaker, Mrs. Harry Colfax Grove, 3 p. m.
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—War bond committee presents a movie, the YWCA, 2:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

PILOT CLUB—Meeting at Blackstone Hotel, 6:15 p. m.
BETHESDA WOMAN'S CLUB—Bridge meeting, 12:30 p. m.
THE WASHINGTON CLUB—Meeting with guest speaker, Col. Carl Stenersen, 11 a. m.
WOMEN OF THE MOOSE—Executive committee and ways and means committee meet at the home of Mrs. Clare Hagan, 630 Alabama ave., 8:30 p. m.
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Glee Club meets at the home of Miss Jennie Harris, 1490 21st st., 7:30 p. m.; Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets at 2020 Massachusetts ave., 6:30 to 9 p. m.
SILVER SPRING WOMAN'S CLUB—Executive board meeting with Mrs. Franklin B. Talbott, 706 Bonifant st., 10 a. m.; Arts and Crafts meet at same address, 9:30 a. m.

WEDNESDAY

THE WASHINGTON CLUB—Luncheon, 1 p. m.
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF GUILD WOMEN—Book review, 12:30 p. m.
DAR—Manor House Chapter meets at the chapter house with guest speaker: James Waldow Fawcett.
SONTA CLUB—Meets at the YWCA with guest speaker, 1 p. m.
CHAPIN WCTU—Business and social meeting at 522 6th st., with guest speaker: Mrs. Earle Wilfley, 11 a. m.
SILVER SPRING WOMAN'S CLUB—General meeting at the Jesup Blair Community House, 12 o. m.

THURSDAY

DAR—State Officers guests of Thomas Marshall Chapter, at the chapter house, 8 p. m.
DAR—E Pluribus Unum hold meeting at the Chapter House, 8 p. m.
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Civics education section holds luncheon with guest speaker, Dr. Esther Coles Franklin, at the YWCA, 12:30 p. m.
THE WASHINGTON CLUB—Motion pictures in Technicolor, 7 p. m.

SATURDAY

DAR—Monticello Chapter meets at the home of Mrs. J. R. Pipes, 5603 Park st., Chevy Chase, Md., 2 p. m.
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Volunteer Canteen Unit meets at Service Club, No. 1, 206 9th st. nw., 2 p. m.
BETHESDA WOMAN'S CLUB—Hold Forty Club dance, 10 p. m.
NU PHI MU SORORITY—Hold Valentine party at the home of Miss Shirley Sheppard, 106 Sunnyside rd., Silver Spring, Md., 8 p. m.

Book Review Arranged

February book review of the American University Guild of Women will be held Wednesday at the women's residence hall on the campus, when Mrs. Robert K. Winter will review "The Magic Year" by Joachin Maas. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m. and the review will be presented at 1:30 p. m.

UDC Chapter Will Convene

Robert E. Lee Chapter, No. 644, United Daughters of the Confederay, will hold its regular monthly meeting in Confederate Memorial Hall, 1322 Vermont ave. nw., tomorrow at 8 p. m. Miss Gertrude Robinson, first vice president, will preside in the absence of the president, Mrs. S. L. Christie.

This historical program for the month will be a paper on Alexander H. Stephens and the Hampton Roads conference in 1865.

Following the business session, refreshments will be served by the hostesses for the evening, Mrs Frank Fisher and Miss Beulah Frazier.

3 Good Neighbors Will Dance, Sing For Jasper Unit

Three Puerto Rican Good Neighbors will appeal in the Pan-American and national defense program to be given tomorrow by the Sergeant Jasper Unit, American Legion Auxiliary, at the legion clubhouse.

Ann Goodwin, president, announced that the February meeting will be the annual visitation by department officers, other unit officers and Sergeant Jasper Post members and their families.

Senora Leonor G. Munoz of San Florenzo, will dance the conga, Senorita Ana Lydia Vasquez of Toa Baja, will give a rhumba and Senorita Petra Cintron will sing native songs. All will be dressed in native costume. The three young women have recently come to Washington and their talents were obtained through Miss Louisa Kroll, Pan-American chairman.

Mrs. Mildred James, national defense chairman, will review the conference, and Miss Betty Clarkson will sing patriotic songs. Mr. Russell Clarkson, pianist, will assist.

Miss Van Schelven Married in West To Frederick Mohr

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius G. Van Schelven, Arlington, Va., announce the marriage of their daughter, Sylvia, to Frederick Joseph Mohr, which took place earlier this month in Los Angeles, Calif.

Officiating at the ceremony in the Cathedral Chapel was the Rev. T. A. O'Malley.

The bride, a yeoman in the Women's Naval Reserve Corps, was attired in her uniform and wore a corsage of white orchids. Miss Dorothy Matchette, maid of honor, was costumed in light blue and her corsage was of pink roses. Richard Wheeler served as best man.

Mr. Mohr, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mohr, Milton, Mass., is stationed at Los Alamitos, Calif.

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FOLLOW THE AYER WAY

to a lovely tomorrow. Cleanse with LUXURIA—cream of supreme quality. Pat briskly, briefly, with stimulating AYER SKIN LOTION. Drift off to sleep in a fragrant film of NIGHT CREAM—soothing . . . enriching . . . especially blended to aid your throat to keep smooth and firm, your eyes to be free of tense lines. Then you'll awaken to a beautiful new day.

LUXURIA 1.00; 2.25; 3.50
NIGHT CREAM 1.00; 1.75
SKIN LOTION 1.00
All prices plus tax

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

Name Soloist For Concert February 19

Gregor Pyatigorski, Russian violoncellist, will be soloist in Ernest Bloch's "Schelomo" with the Philadelphia Orchestra at an extra concert to be given Monday night, February 19, in Constitution Hall, Eugene Ormandy will conduct a program including the Franck symphony, Bach's chorale-prelude, "O Mensch, bewein dein' Suende gross," and some Romanian folk dances arranged by Bela Bartok. Tickets are on sale at Snow's concert bureau.

Ezio Pinza, Metropolitan basso, to be presented by Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey in a song recital next Sunday afternoon in Constitution Hall, has chosen for his program Rend' il sereno al ciglio (Handel), Baci amorisi e cari (Mozart), Amarilli (Caccini), Il Grillo and La Pastorella (Sinigaglia), Berceuse (Thomas), Toujours and Prison (Faure), Air du Tambour-Major (Thomas), Remember Me (Seaver), O Mistress Mine (Quilter), Into the Night (Edwards), Pilgrim's Pastori (Respighi), L'Amore e una Song (Chaikovski), Allata and I Pastori (Respikhi), L'Amore e una Pietanza (Sodero), Sotto il Cielo (Sibella). Mrs. Dorsey reminds patrons that Jose Iturbi has canceled his recital set for Tuesday night and that refunds are awaiting them.

Erno Rapee will conduct the Radio City Music Hall Orchestra in a concert in Constitution Hall Monday night, February 12. Soloists will be June Forrest and Rebecca Finn, sopranos; John Brooks McCormick, tenor, and Lee Fairfax, barytone. Tickets are on sale at Snow's bureau.

Art Events

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress and Widener collections. Chester Dale collection of nineteenth century French paintings. Collection of nineteenth century French paintings on loan from French museums. Flemish paintings on loan from Belgian museums. Open daily, 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collection of Fine Arts. Contemporary Cuban paintings, to February 25. Aquatints by Kathleen Mary Finn, to February 11.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, First st. between Capitol and B sts. se. Acquisitions in the Graphic Arts. Paganini exhibition. Russian war posters.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Chinese and Far Eastern works of art. American prints. Whistler Room. Open daily, 9 to 4:30. Closed all day Monday; Sunday, 10 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5. Mondays, 12 to 4:30. Forty-ninth annual exhibition by the Washington Water Color Club, to February 13.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7. Delacroix paintings, to February 28. Bellows drawings and lithographs, to February 12.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Water colors by Gail Trowbridge, to February 18.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 8th and K sts. nw. Water colors by Lieut. Lewis Rubenstein, USNR, to February 4. Caricatures by Aline Fruhauf, to March 5.

DAR MUSEUM, 17th and D sts. nw. Old glass, to June 30.

CHILDREN'S ART CENTER, 1745 K st. nw. Fannie Brice collection of children's paintings.

DAVID PORTER GALLERY, 916 G pl. nw. Paintings by Lynn Linares. Group shown by Mexican artists.

WHITE GALLERY, 1520 Connecticut ave. nw. Sculptures in wood by John Rood, February 11 to March 3.

Revolt Against Academic Tradition

Cuban Art Show Full of Exuberance

By Jane Watson

"PORTRAIT OF MARIA LUISA GOMEZ MENA" painting in oil on burlap by Cundo Bermudez is included in the exhibition of modern Cuban painting which opened Friday at the United States National Museum. Through her aid and encouragement of the younger artists Sra. Gomez Mena, founder of the Galeria del Prado, is credited with having done more than anyone else in recent years to advance contemporary Cuban painting

A blend of urban sophistication and tropical exuberance, the exhibition of modern Cuban painting which opened Friday at the U. S. National Museum is probably the liveliest and most controversial display to have startled the walls of any branch of the Smithsonian.

On view are more than 60 paintings and sketches first shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York last spring. Featured are three older painters and half a dozen still in their early thirties. Differing widely in outlook and training, they are united in their expression of revolt against Cuban academic tradition. While the show was picked by the Cuban critic, Jose Gomez Sicre, it conforms to the Museum of Modern Art pattern in its swing from the ultra-Picasso to ultra-primitive.

Those tired of literal interpretations of the Latin American scene will find no pallid repetition here. The presence of Cuba is felt but through handling of light and color and the recurrence of Afro-Cuban or Spanish baroque themes. Strong light and color, frequently approaching the luminosity of stained glass, are predominating characteristics. Yet the most original painter of the group, eccentric Ponce de Leon, relies almost entirely on zinc white, gray, green and sienna.

One Woman Represented

Of those represented, Amelia Pelaez is the only woman. European-trained, this gifted abstractionist has exhibited in Paris and New York and has had one-man shows in Havana since 1924. Perhaps the best known is Carlos Enriquez, who has won a reputation for his diaphonous forms and sensational subjects. Personally, we can see nothing in his work besides unpleasantness and a bid for attention as obvious as an advertising poster.

Besides Ponce de Leon, in a class by himself, interest centers around the younger men—Mariano Rodriguez, Rene Portocarrero, Mario Carreno, Felipe Orlando, Cundo Bermudez and the draftsman, Martinez Pedro. It is this group which has been aided by Maria Luisa Gomez Mena, wife of Carreno. Their work has been shown in the Galeria del Prado, a contemporary nonprofit gallery established in Havana with her backing. Although Portocarrero has never been outside of Cuba, and only one or two have been to Europe, most of the artists are now as much at home in New York as in Havana. Their work in some cases has changed considerable in two or three years.

Mariano, best known for his cock paintings, also is a devotee of figure painting. Brilliant and bold is the work of Cundo Bermudez, for which we have a strong preference. The appeal of his work is indescribable. All his figures look alike, his color combinations are harsh and his compositions rigid. What Bermudez has is character. We regret that "The Balcony" from the Museum's permanent collection is not in this traveling show. However, "Barber Shop" is a fair substitute.

Carreno Most Experienced

Of the six, Carreno is the most experienced. He has used his talents as a commercial artist and as a propagandist. In the twenties he was swept away by Cubism, and considerably later began experimenting with Duco, which Siquerros had worked in before him. His highly colorful panels have been widely reproduced in the United States. He has also done a number of easel paintings several landscapes and still-lifes.

This exhibit is not presented as a comprehensive survey of contemporary Cuban art. In fact, there are a number of omissions which undoubtedly would not be made in Cuba. For those wishing to pursue the subject there is available a generously illustrated book, "Cuban Painting Today," by Jose Gomez Sicre, published in English and Spanish.

Lectures Scheduled Today

This afternoon at five in Phillips Memorial Gallery, Walter Pach, painter and art historian, will give an illustrated lecture, "Delacroix: Romantic and Classic." Mr. Pach has a particular interest in Delacroix, since he edited an English translation of the painter's Journals a few years ago.

At the National Gallery the February program opens with a lecture on El Greco by Lois Bingham of the Educational Division at four o'clock this afternoon in the Lecture Hall. This will be followed by a lecture on Van Dyck by Mary C. Udall February 11; on Frans Hals, by Katrina Van Hook, February 18. February 25 Gordon Washburn, director of the Museum of Art of the Rhode Island School of Design, will speak on "Portraiture of Old and New England."

The Washington Philatelist

By William M. Stuart

Sir Rowland Hill has been credited as inventor of the adhesive postage stamp although this has at times been questioned. However, no one questions that he was the founder of the British penny post. Perhaps Sir Henry Bessemer had a plan in mind for an adhesive stamp, but Sir Rowland undoubtedly brought out the "Penny Black" in London May 6, 1840. Another name which should be mentioned along with Hill and Bessemer, is that of James Chalmers. In August, 1934, at Dundee, Scotland, he printed sheets of adhesive stamps which he forwarded to Rowland Hill in London, expecting cooperation. However, Mr. Chambers never heard from Hill. Then adhesives appeared as postal items and the controversy continued. The Essex County Philatelist, edited by the writer, stated in its issue of November, 1891, that Patrick Chalmers died in England, October 3, 1891; that "although not a philatelist his name is known to all from his strenuous and lifelong fight in support of his father's claim as inventor of the adhesive postage stamp." So a century after the appearance of the first adhesive stamp, doubt still exists as to the real inventor.

New Issues Announced

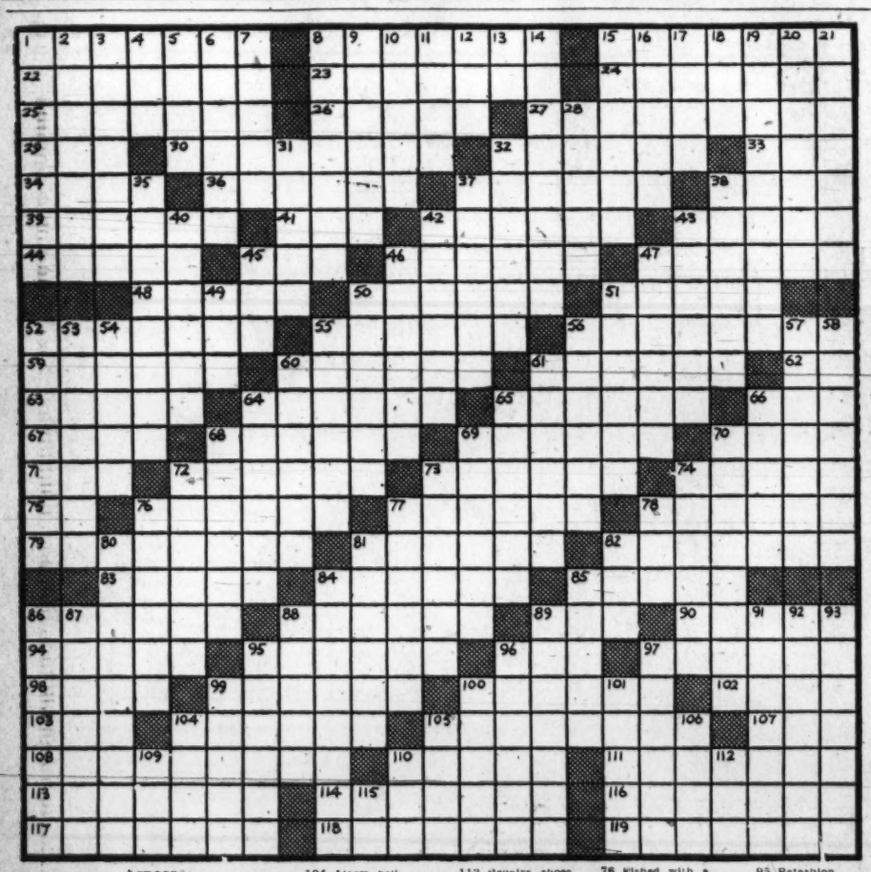
The Postoffice Department has announced that a commemorative stamp, 3-cent denomination, will be issued March 3 in honor of the 100th anniversary of Florida's admission to the Union. The stamp will be placed on first day sale at Tallahassee, Fla., and at other postoffices March 4 and as soon, thereafter, as delivery can be made. The Tallahassee postmaster will provide 10 covers to a person. Details of design and color will be announced later.

Venezuela will issue 10 air mails and 3 regular postage stamps in honor of the 150th birth anniversary of Antonio Jose de Sucre, one of the liberators of South America.

Philatelic Meetings Set

Schedule: Tomorrow evening, Woodridge Stamp Club, home of Lewis Nix, 1926 Randolph st. ne.; Washington Numismatic Society, Washington Hotel. Tuesday evening, Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA., Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw.

At the meeting of the Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, Tuesday, an interesting exhibition of stamps of Sweden and Norway was featured by Alexander Halperson. His stamps are handsomely mounted, the album pages highly illuminated. South Sea Island and Hawaii motion pictures were shown by Alfred Galloway. The bourse was active. C. H. Vaughan presided and announced that at the auction Tuesday some good material will be offered. Details of a dead letter auction will be announced later.



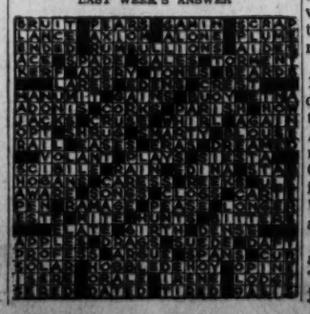
ACROSS

1 Kettle drums
8 Sequestered
15 Distrust
22 Pertaining to a grape acid
23 Breathes out
24 Butcher's chopper
25 Observation balloon
26 Frighten
27 Shopwoman
29 Norse goddess of healing
30 Tennis shoes
32 Obstructs again
33 Kobold
34 One of the Fates
36 Predatory exposition
37 Seat of League of Nations
38 Lapidate
39 Measuring bar, used in geodetic surveying
41 Bitter Vetch
42 Pieces
43 Cotton fabric
44 Pets
45 Morsel
46 Orderly method
47 Ent Indian sailor
48 Gay
50 Choirs
51 Sweet: Fr.
52 Humble
55 Thin crosslines at top or bottom of a letter
56 Display many colors
58 Growing on high ground
60 Unbelief
61 Propounds
62 One
63 Departments
64 Issue
65 Simmered
66 Skill
67 Interweave
68 Cleanly
69 Brooch
70 Funest
71 Masculine name
72 Sofa
73 Agriculturist
74 Clophony
75 Noun suffix
76 Thoroughfare
77 Confined
78 Shakespearian play
79 Catcher
81 Regular customer
82 Necklace of diamonds: Fr.
83 Split
84 Sliding piece moved by fluid pressure
85 Name: Lat.
86 Backbones
88 Stormed
89 Keeve
90 More crippled
94 Purvey
95 More cheerful
96 Youngster
97 Looking fixedly
98 Jejune
99 German
100 Complaining
102 Adam's grandson
103 Resinous substance
104 Alarm bell
105 Flower-haped ornaments: Fr.
107 Flurry
108 Pointed as a leaf
110 Diadem
111 Pinchlike bird
113 Repairs shoes
114 Small asterisk
116 Illustration
117 Masculine name
118 Twisted cord for draperies
119 Deviates

DOWN

1 "___ and Old Lace"
2 Soup thickener
3 Bearing fruit of the oak
4 Wager
5 Danish territorial divisions
6 Mortgages
7 Threaded nail
8 Border anew
9 Nimiety
10 Allure
11 Etruscan title
12 Mexican tree
13 Oriental measure
14 Intrinsic natures
15 Croats: obs.
16 Mahometan hierarchic body
17 Soapbar frame
18 Chum: colloq.
19 Fades away
20 Mark determining sibilance
21 One who comes to a rendezvous
28 Take away, as a legacy
31 Air raid signal
32 French bonds
35 Wandering
37 Convert into petrol
38 Sign of the zodiac
40 Orientals
42 Lyric poet
43 Praised
45 Undivided
46 Undoubtedly
47 Saunter
49 Annex
50 Rod of punishment
51 Sliding receptacle
52 Podgier
53 Balden
54 Gather laboriously
55 Ice hockey team
56 Detailed
57 Messenger
58 Alliance between nations
60 Stove
61 Flower organ
64 Replaced on the mound
65 Discourse
66 Corridor
68 Pain-relayers
69 Gun accessory
70 Prevail
72 Thing of little value
73 Hoppie
74 Untwists
76 Fished with a net
77 Speed along
78 Pronoun
80 Reprove
81 A Flight feather
82 Nonsense
84 Palest of face
85 Lowest point
86 Pure real numbers
87 Rampart
88 Arouse and drive: colloq.
89 Appraise
91 Director
92 Caustic
93 Popular places
95 Retashion
96 Pied up in layers
97 Sobriquet
99 Duck-hunting dog: var.
100 Ancient Greek war-cry
101 Mentioned
104 Ancient capital of the Toltecs
105 Conifers
106 Small shred
109 Intimidate
110 Seafarer
112 Miscellany
115 Fro's Antonym

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER



Navy Artists Will Open Music Week

The U. S. Navy School of Music Chorus, directed by Clifford McCormick, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art at 8 p.m. today. First performances will be given of two Indian dances by Jack F. Kilpatrick and C. E. McCormick's Suite Provencale (Disons le Chapelet, L'Angelus, Bourree d'Auvergne). Unusual choral numbers listed are Stravinski's "Autumn Silently Falls" and "In the Highland of Chigissi," Vaughan Williams' "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men" and Gustav Holst's "Evening on the Moselle" and "Song of the Shipbuilders." The concert will begin with four ecclesiastical chants and includes five songs from Peru, Argentina, Ecuador and Brazil, and by arrangements by Navy musicians of "Jack Went A-Sailing," "I Wonder as I Wander" and "Frog Went A-Courting."

LEHMANN

Lottie Lehmann will be presented by the Chamber Music Guild Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. in Constitution Hall. Paul Ulanovski will be the accompanist in the following program: When I Am Laid in Earth (Purcell), Tu lo sai (Torelli), Das Veilhen (Mozart), Die Verschweigung (Mozart), Im Abendrot, Das Fischermann, Der Wanderer (Schubert), An ein Veilchen, Der Jaeger (Brahms), La Vierge a la Creche (Acqua), L'Invitation au Voyage (Duparc), D'Une Prison, Paysage, Si mes vers avaient des ailes (Hahn), Fear Not the Night, Music I Heard with Ouy (Hageman), Summer Night (William), In the Silence of the Night (Rakhmaninov).

Andrew Tietjen, organist for Trinity Church in New York, will give a recital in Washington Cathedral Tuesday at 8 p. m.

Music Calendar

TODAY

David Soyer. Violoncello recital. YWCA, 4:30 p. m.
Lewis C. Atwater. Organ recital. All Souls' Unitarian Church, 5 p. m.
Recorded concert. Mount Pleasant Branch Public Library, 5 p. m.
Navy School of Music Chorus. National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.
Helen Arden. Song recital. 2 Dupont Circle, 8 p. m.

TOMORROW

Evening with the Victrola. Central Public Library, 7:30 p. m.
American Guild of Organists. Church of the Epiphany, 8 p. m.
Wade N. Stephens. Organ recital. Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.
George Fair. Violoncello recital. Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

Marine Band. Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Andrew Tietjen. Organ recital. Washington Cathedral, 8 p. m.
Chevy Chase Chanters. Eldebrooke Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m.
Lotte Lehmann. Song recital. Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

Recorded concert. Anacostia Branch Public Library, 7:30 p. m.
Wade N. Stephens. Organ recital. Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.
Symposium on Jazz. David Porter Gallery 8 p. m.
Marine Band Orchestra. Sidney Friedman, soloist. Barracks Hall, 8:15 p. m.
Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo. Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

THURSDAY

Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo. Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

FRIDAY

Friday Morning Music Club. Barker Hall, 11:30 a. m.
Marine Band. Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Navy Band Orchestra. Emanuel Vardi, soloist. Departmental Hall, 8:30 p. m.

SATURDAY

D. C. Federation of Music Clubs. Junior concert. Musical Art Center, 8 p. m.
Wade N. Stephens. Organ recital. Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

SUNDAY

Ezio Pinza. Song recital. Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.

LEON DANIELIAN AND ALEXANDRA DANILOVA
. . . feature Wednesday, Thursday programs

Two Performances Planned

Danilova Heads Ballet Artists To Appear With Monte Carlo

Alexandra Danilova, formerly known as "the baby ballerina" because of her 'teen age when she joined Diaghilev's troupe, is prima ballerina of the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo which will give two performances with the National Orchestra Wednesday and Thursday nights in Constitution Hall. A native of St. Petersburg, she began her training in early childhood and danced in the Maryinski Theater from which emerged Pavlova, Karsavina and other great women dancers.

Other distinguished dancers with the company are Frederick Franklin, Nathalia Krassovska, Leon Danielian, Maria Tallchief, Yurek Lazovski, Dorothy Etheridge, Alexander Gudovich, Ruthanna Boris, Nicholas Magallanes, Mary Ellen Moyland and Alfredo Corvino. During the two-day engagement, the National Orchestra will be conducted by Emanuel Balaban.

Each program will contain a ballet hitherto unseen in Washington. Wednesday's novelty will be Stravinski's "Dances Concertantes" with choreography by George Balanchin. With it will be given Fokin's familiar "Les Sylphides" to music by Chopin and Miassin's danced version of Offenbach's comic opera, "La Vie Parisienne," renamed "La Gaite Parisienne."

Thursday night the novelty will be Balanchin's "Ballet Imperial" based on Chaikovski's second piano concerto. The program includes the arrangement by Pilar Lopez of Gustavo Pittaluga's ballet, "La Romeria de los Cornudos" ("Cuckolds' Fair"), and Miassin's ballet, "Le Beau Danube" based on music by Johann Strauss.

Heifetz to Play Here Next Week

Jascha Heifetz, to be soloist with the Baltimore Orchestra, Tuesday night, February 13, in Constitution Hall, will play the Beethoven concerto. Reginald Stewart, known here as guest conductor at the Watergate concerts and as piano recitalist, will direct the orchestra in a program including Brahms' first symphony, Weiner's transcription of Bach's organ fuge in C major and Stravinski's "Firebird" suite. Tickets are available at Cappel's Concert Bureau, 1300 G st.

Orchestra's Fare Varied For Today

This is the ninth of a series of articles written by the conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra on compositions to be performed this season. This concert takes place this afternoon at Constitution Hall.

By Hans Kindler

KINDLER

Rakhmaninov, whose Second Symphony we will play this afternoon, was the last of the nineteenth century Russian romantic composers. In this work he gives full vent to the spirit of his time and its ideals.

The work abounds in melodies of a soaring kind, in warm orchestral colors and rhythmically vital passages; but, more than all this, in the spirit of abandon which makes its direct emotional appeal. It will be the first time the orchestra has included this work in its repertoire.

Bach Prelude Included

Before the intermission we will play the Choral Prelude by Bach on the lovely melody known as "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring."

This will be followed by three tunes from the Ozarks by Jack Kilpatrick, who is now stationed in the Navy School of Music here in Washington. Kilpatrick is a Cherokee Indian and has been influenced by the folk idiom of the songs and dances from the mountain regions of Missouri and Kansas. His treatment of the tunes is simple and direct, in folk style, and without frills or tassels.

Frances Nash Soloist

Soloist of the day is Frances Nash, well-known pianist. She will play the piano part in Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," that superb evocation of the spirit of Spain, of mysterious nights in the Alhambra, of passionate gypsy dancing and of the singing of those typical Moorish-Spanish chants known as the Flamenco.

The work is one of Falla's finest to emerge from his rather unprolific but exquisite mastery, and I am happy that Miss Nash chose it for today's concert.

Acts Neurotic To Make Escape

BORROWED NIGHT. By Oscar Ray. Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

If you have been waiting for convincing evidence, even in fiction, that there are anti-Nazis in the German army willing to take any risk to escape the front, you will find this story something more than just another "hammock horror."

Knowing that the author spent 18 months in France near the demarcation line between the zones, that he helped many a refugee like Anton Conrad, the hero of this novel, to effect his escape from the Gestapo, you find yourself thinking—this must be true, the vaunted Wehrmacht is cracking from within and you take heart.

Clinical, with the suspense of a high-wire act in the circus, "Borrowed Night" has the compulsion of a bad dream.

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The Post's Books of the Week

Three Tried True Friends, Ferber, Thurber, Gunther, Are Up to Familiar Tricks

By Sterling North

Great Son. By Edna Ferber. Doubleday, Doran. $2.50

Edna Ferber, the Gutzon Borglum of fiction, needs a mountainside and several pneumatic drills to rough in her great stone faces. And to be completely fair, many of her grainite figures are memorable. But this time she attempts to sculp the Seattle pioneer out of Mount Rainier with little more than her well-lacquered fingernails.

EDNA FERBER

According to the preface of her new novel, she is seeking to capture the "majestic background" and the "amazing people" of America's Northwest. She finds by dipping into the "colorful record" that "everything in and about Seattle, its people, its scenery, its spirit, its politics, its energy, its past, its future—is larger than life." The material itself is "stupendous and dazzling."

As the movie magnate said when asked, "How's business?"

"Colossal—but it's improving."

Superlatives, of course, seldom sell anything more important than the film rights to a best seller. Trust Miss Ferber in this department. It is rumored that Mike Todd has already paid $200,000 for "Great Son," putting Ferber fiction right after timber and salmon as a Pacific coast industry.

And what fun Mr. Todd can have with the costumery. California Gold Rush days when Exact Melendy began her 90 odd years on the Pacific; Yukon Gold Rush days when Exact's son Vaughan took a vacation from his wife Emmy and begot in the Klondike a fortune and a son by Pansy Deleath, "violet-eyed dancer of the Yukon"; Pre-Pearl Harbor Seattle when that son "Dike" and his spoiled wife Linda demonstrate how pitiful "the lost generation" seems in contrast to the salty old pioneers and the virile younger generation epitomized by Dike's son Mike (the aviator) and Reggie (the appealing refugee Jewess).

The daguerrotypes of this novel come alive, step from their frames and experience human passions several times during this book. Vaughan's love affair with Pansy in the Yukon is the old Ferber of "Cimarron" and "Show Boat"—though not the Ferber who blew life into common clay in "So Big."

And Lina in one vitriolic scene aboard the transcontinental train becomes an unforgettable cat who might win, place or show for all-American feline. In fact, a reader suddenly realizes that of late years Ferber has come to know more about the Linas of American than she ever knew about the pioneers.

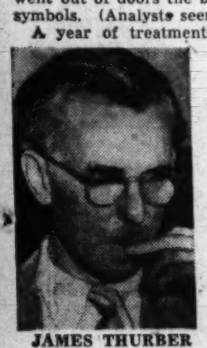
Woollcott—whose shade had it coming—gets another going over in the character of Cliff Garnett, a "road-company Noel Coward" with the manners of a devitalized Visigoth.

As Edna Ferber says in her preface, here was the material for a trilogy. Four generations of Seattle folk against a backdrop of the Pacific and Mount Rainier. Coming as it does during a dearth of good fiction it will doubtless top all best seller lists.

The Thurber Carnival. Written and Illustrated by James Thurber. Harpers. $2.75

Jung, the great psychoanalyst, likes to tell the story of the woman who came to him in Zurich obsessed with the idea that whenever she went out of doors the birds attacked her. Birds of course are phallic symbols. (Analysts seem to have a one-track mind.)

A year of treatments produced no improvement. And although psyche-probers are proverbially as patient as Job (who wouldn't be at such a fee?) even Jung was becoming a trifle annoyed with his obstinate case.



JAMES THURBER

One hot day he suggested that they conduct their session in his pavilion beside Lake Zurich. And as they approached the water's edge—you've guessed it—angry birds swooped down to attack his patient.

And that, fellow neurotics, is James Thurber all over. Like the matron of Zurich he can give any psychoanalyst the bird.

His fantasies are documented with the most elaborate evidence, including drawings done on the spot. For instance, we have more graphic documentation of "The War Between Men and Women" than Brady and Bellows brought back from the entire Civil War.

Ignoring Henry Mencken's remark that in the war between the sexes one might as well speak of the aggressor in a piano duet, Thurber has positive (and practically photographic) evidence that the female of the species has always thrown the first rock. What cynic among the critics could doubt that Mrs. Pritchard (we always used to call her Molly Pritchard) actually leapt at Mrs. Pritchard's leap? Who now doubts the surrender of the three blondes? "Zero Hour Connecticut" wit hits gorilla females glaring at frightened males over the intervening stone fence will always be one of the great battle cycloramas.

A Canadian critic has recently stated that Thurber is a sadist; Thurber is a masochist. And certainly Thurber suffers from arenaphobia (witness his pathetic search for "A Box to Hide In").

Thurber thinks there are seals in the bedroom and owls in the attic. He thinks vertebrates in the following order are likely to survive the current millennium: women, dogs, rabbits, men.

Thurber is as universal as male inferiority, as fear of the dark, as panic in Columbus, Ohio. He is the poor man's analyst. And there is something nostalgic about Thurber. He sends a delicate impulse over the synapses of a mind we loved and lost. He is the communal autobiographer of a neurotic, not to say a psychopathic, generation.

Incidentally this collection of his several books proves that he is very funny.

The Troubled Midnight. By John Gunther. Harper. $2.50

What would you do, girls? Let's suppose you were a lend-lease maiden temporarily assigned to Constantinople.

Let us suppose further that you were smitten with the hard, virile masculinity of dark, stern-mouthed Hugo Reichenau—German secret agent.

JOHN GUNTHER

But simultaneously you were smitten by Gerald Heath, baby-faced charmer of the British secret service and right hand man of that old thoroughbred Strangeways.

Bank in the States was a man named Robin—round head and sharp beak—with whom you had been living in what was once quaintly known as sin for a matter of years.

Deuced embarrassing, what?

But not at all embarrassing for John "Inside Everything" Gunther. He can describe the inside of a maiden's heart, the inside of a maiden's bedroom, not to mention the inside of any spy-infested bistro.

He can, from his years of experience, simplify the chrome (and chrome-plating) situation in Turkey. He knows just when to ship out a corpse in a German mail-sack, and when to refrain from tossing a baby under a British diplomat's automobile.

If there are Hungarian dancers more voluptuous than Florian we have yet to meet one. If there are plots more trite than this one we have yet to read one.

War must be fascinating in Constantinople. You meet so many synthetic people.

Road to the Ocean. By Leonid Leonov. Translated by Norbert Guterman. $3.00.

Gorky thought Leonov ranked with Pushkin, Turgenev, Dostoievsky and Tolstoy. A critic who can read all these men only in translation is naturally at an extreme disadvantage but it is my humble opinion that Gorky was full of vodka when he made that statement.

Leonov is an astonishing virtuoso. He has written passages in this book which sweep the reader completely off his feet. But he is as undisciplined as Thomas Wolfe and as formless as Joseph Stanley Pennell, author of "Rome Hanks," the only comparable novel published in America this year.

It is true, however, that Leonov has much more in common with Russia's old masters than with his Soviet contemporaries.

Except for the fact that he admires the spirit and the self-discipline and astonishing accomplishments of the USSR, he has little in common with the dialectical materialists. He is, in fact, far more mystic than Marxist.

His big, rambling, disjointed, chaotic novel concerns principally the dreamer-tyrant-worker Kurilov, who manages the Volga-Revizan railroad during the years when train wrecks were frequent occurrences due to poor equipment and half-trained engineers.

Around Kurilov revolves a curious planetary system of lesser characters, a yardmaster, a doctor, an actress and scores of others who point up the struggle between the old and the new.

Brave readers with keen minds will find this book thrilling. The millions now wallowing in "Forever Amber" would be completely baffled.

Army Foursome Leads Federal League Teams

By Marian H. Barre

The Government foursome, winners of the first half of the Federal Bridge League's annual team season, were shoved aside by the Army quartet, now leading with 31 matches won to 17 lost in two nights of play. Government is in a threeway tie for second place with "Grewsomes" and "Vols," each team having won 30½ boards. These standings of January 23 remain static until Tuesday when the League resumes team play after a week's recess for the monthly pair game.

Section team winners that evening were Grewsomes, 16 boards in first section; Army, 17½ in Section B; Vols, 19 in C Section; Rough Riders, 15½ in Section D. Pair tops went to Lloyd and Johnson, of Grewsomes, 102 match points; Benedict and Moore, of Westerners, 104½; Ehringer-Richards, of Mixed Party, 102½; Webber-Burns, 118½; Rowan-Rowan, 72½; Davis-Craig, 75½, both halves of Vols who zoomed up from Section C in the season's most spectacular game, Dickerman-Onley, of Cascades, 76½; Kiser-Roberts, Rough Riders, 71 match points.

Capital bridge fans are in Baltimore this weekend laying siege to Maryland's championship titles, the annual tourney opened Friday, closing tonight with the ranking event for open pairs.

For neophytes who become confused about the bi-monthly schedule, Wednesday, February 7 is alleged "easy night" in the Washington Bridge League when no master points are in competition at the Hotel Shoreham. Game starting time is 8:15 p. m.

Auxiliary Winners Named

Winners of the Women's Auxiliary game at Tilden Gardens were Mrs. F. E. Cross and Mrs. T. D. Sheldon, north-south, 119 match points; Mrs. Jack Long and Mrs. Jesse Gilbert, east-west, 125. Mrs. Lester Gibson and Mrs. J. A. Dearing, 115½, and Mrs. Jack Bennett and Mrs. H. W. Tallman, 118½, finished second in their respective positions.

A surprise was sprung at the business meeting preceding the game when Mr. Bennett presented the auxiliary with a beautiful trophy for annual competition strictly within the membership. Plans were discussed for the annual open master point game on February 25 under charimanship of Mrs. Gibson. It was voted to award first and second prizes over and above the Victory Certificates awarded by the American Contract Bridge League. Mrs. N. A. Olmstead presided at the meeting. Play was directed by Mrs. D. E. Stephan.

Master Points Available

A veritable harvest of master points may be reaped here this month, for besides the Washington and Federal Bridge Leagues' regular features and the auxiliary's annual one, another game has been added to the schedule by the Euclid Studios. To be held on February 19 beginning at 1 p. m., the new event is the first of a series of six.

American U. Adds Faculty Members

Three new members have been added to the faculty of American University to meet the demands of a substantially increased spring term enrollment. Dr. Charles Stoneburg, formerly instructor at University of Rochester, will join the department of chemistry; Mrs. Marjorie Brumbaugh, formerly University of Chicago, the department of English. Mrs. Helen McClure, who did her master's work at Northwestern School of Journalism will be associated with the Dean's office, dealing with student relationships.

Authors Are Like People, So They Say

Even Snow Is Surprised by Russians

By Clip Boutell

Edgar Snow, war correspondent and author whose latest book 'People on Our Side," is the current "Imperative" of the Council on Books in Wartime, left Moscow in December. But even he admits to surprise at the rapidity of the Russian advance. He thinks that Russia will probably step into the Pacific war, if only to the extent of greatly increasing her aid to China. But he adds that the Chungking government will have to alter its attitude toward the Chinese Communists.

"In general it's true that the Russians think they have won the war," says Snow. "But they respect our army as a mass army capable of large scale operations. They acknowledge our aid in war materials and they are duly impressed by the increasing scope of our naval operations in the Pacific."

Snow does not believe that the American press is doing much to improve relations between this country and Russia. "There are 10 derogatory remarks about Russia in our papers to every one in the Russian press running down the United States," he says.

Sinclair Lewis will be the new literary editor of Esquire. . . . **Martha Huddleston,** who has been doing a million dollar job for the Treasury's book and author War Bond rallies, will head the new educational training program for Pocket Books. . . . **Edmund Wilson** of the New Yorker (anyway, he liked "Cannery Row") is going overseas as a correspondent for the magazine. . . . Houghton Mifflin expects delivery shortly on another hundred thousand copies of "The Robe." It is selling over 2000 copies a day.

Between The Lions

Paul Rand, who designed the new advertisements for "A Bell for Adano" certainly deserves a hand. . . . The New York Public Library, in conjunction with the Bronx Zoo, has just issued a delightful, illustrated reading list of animal books for children and adults. The list is titled "Reading Between the Lions" and it is for free distribution. There ought to be more of such cooperation between city institutions.

He'll Be Remembered

The entire world of publishing feels the loss of **Henry Hoyns,** chairman of the board of Harper & Bros., who had been with the firm for 61 years when he died at 76. Perhaps he will be longest remembered as the man who procured the largest single order in the history of American publishing; to Sears Roebuck, one million copies of "Ben Hur."

Esme Davis, author of that amusing autobiography, "Esme of Paris," was telling me the other day about some of the eccentricities of her house in the East 60's. At one time it was a swank gambling den and she has only recently discovered a secret passage behind a panel which descends two floors and emerges in the cook's bedroom. Maybe without realizing it she has hit upon the solution to the problem of keeping a cook.

Here's Literary Cure for Cold

WANT to cure a cold? Here's an old English prescription from Dr. Fabricant's "The Common Cold and How to Fight It"—"Hang your hat on the bedpost, drink from a bottle of good whisky until two hats appear and then get into bed and stay there."

District Champion M. C. Stark To Defend Title in Tournament

By Willard Mutchler

The District of Columbia Chess Championship Committee, under the chairmanship of I. S. Turover, met Thursday at the Jewish Community Center. District Champion Martin C. Stark soon will be called to defend his title in tournament.

Central High School is new champion of the Interhigh Federation. Central gained the title in team tourney play in which tilts were contested at the Capital City C.C. In the final round Roosevelt forfeited five games to Western. Anacostia defeated Eastern.

Anacostia	W.	Eastern	W.
Robt. Gluck	1	Wm. Siegal	0
Paul Kelly	½	Wm. Krivoy	½
Arin Kingsberg	1	B. Blaustein	0
Albert Kramer	1	T. O'Hara	0
John Glen	1	Forfeit	0
	4½		½

The final standings:	Matches W.	L.	Games W.	L.
Central	6	1	25	9
Wilson	6	1	22½	12½
Roosevelt	5	2	19½	14½
Washington and Lee	4	3	19	15
Western	3	4	15½	18½
Anacostia	2	5	17½	17½
Fairfax	1	6	10	23
Eastern	1	6	7	26

Rapid tourneys at the chess divan recently resulted thus:

Class A	Pts.	Class A	Pts.
D. H. Mugridge	10½	S. Naidel	4
M. C. Stark	10	J. Chasson	3
D. Gladstone	9	H. Leithiser	0
B. Korda	5½		
Class B	**Pts.**	**Class B**	**Pts.**
E. N. Asmann	10	J. Carpenter	4½
A. Barnard	9½	Maj. A. Graves	4
W. B. Groves	7	F. L. Dean	3½
O. B. Jones	7	R. W. Hurd	3½
F. A. Bolton	5½	S. J. Smith	3½
F. W. Gleason	5	C. F. McGee	3
Class C	**Pts.**	**Class C**	**Pts.**
V. F. Kelly	5	F. H. Williams	3
M. O. Sowers	4	C. E. Ruder	2
E. B. Powell	4	D. Johnson	0
G. W. Stanton	3		

At the Manhattan C.C. Grandmaster Reuben Fine engaged ten strong opponents in simultaneous play, blindfold style, and emerged with a 9½ to ½ score. E. S. Jackson, jr., national amateur champion, was the only player to draw.

Novel Is History Of Slave Fight

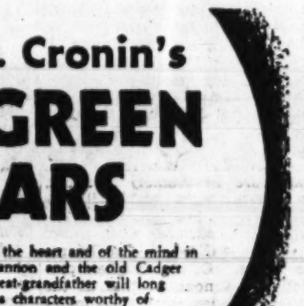
DEEP RIVER. By Henrietta Buckmaster. Harcourt Brace. $3.

The author of "Let My People Go," a history of the Underground Railway, has written a long panoramic novel of the fight over slavery in the State of Georgia during the years just preceding the Civil War.

In 1859 a Georgia book peddler was tarred and feathered for selling "Uncle Tom's Cabin." To teach a Negro to read and write was a penal offense. One family out of 10 owned slaves. Yet there were high-principled men who sympathized with the Negroes and fought for their rights. One of these was young Simon Bliss, member of the legislature.

A stirring and often noble book, well written by a woman who knows her subject. As animated history it is an excellent job. As a novel it lacks sufficient personal drama to make it entirely successful.

M. M.



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Love and *friendship* create a bond of consciousness between humans. This consciousness can be extended to bridge the voids of time and space. When human souls are bared under great *emotional stress*, then this *indwelling faculty* is released. Learn that there is far more to life, to the fullness and glory of living than you suspect.

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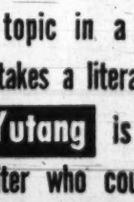

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—*Newsweek*

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LITTLE, BROWN

*According to the *N.Y. Herald Tribune Book Review*, Feb. 4, 1945

"China is big, baffling and bewildering. To cover this huge topic in a readable book takes a literary knack. **Lin Yutang** is probably the only living writer who could do it. **The Vigil of a Nation** is a fine performance. Lin Yutang gives his report as a personal book of travel. His intuitions, his graphic strokes, his limber wit and neat analysis of his compatriots convey a concrete, intelligible China."
—Francis Hackett, *New York Times*

"...beautifully written, full of delightful personal reminiscences and humorous and appealing anecdotes . . . the book contains Dr. Lin's own program for the China of the future as well as his revealing picture of the China of today . . . as provocative and consistently interesting as anything he has ever written."
—Howard Taylor, *Philadelphia Record*

"Dr. Lin presents the case for Chungking in THE VIGIL OF A NATION . . . a ringing declaration of faith in China and her leaders. Indeed, it sounds like the opening bell in what promises to be a lively argument."—David Appel, *Chicago News*

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—*N. Y. Times Book Review*

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BOBBS-MERRILL

For every American interested in the future of his country

DEMOCRACY UNDER PRESSURE
Special Interests vs the Public Welfare

by STUART CHASE
Author of *Where's the Money Coming From?*

When the war ends, will peace come? Mr. Chase says no—not so long as 400-odd pressure groups with their Washington lobbies continue to put their selfish interests above the public interest. Mr. Chase points out legitimate needs for group representation in our democracy, but paints a searing picture of danger from the unrestrained selfishness of warring special interests. A vivid, timely report for every American to read and ponder as a new Congress convenes.

WHEN THE WAR ENDS

This is the fourth volume in Stuart Chase's series, WHEN THE WAR ENDS. $1.00

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"Now there emerged a magnificent and wonderful race of people. They were Americans, and their ages ranged from about eighteen to twenty-five or even thirty. They were, perhaps, the fruit of the past ten years. Evidently they had not spent those ten years idly. These boys and girls were possessed of great dignity for their years. They were quiet and resourceful. They had risen out of the gaudy 1920s and the desperate 1930s. They were, I thought, the best generation that America had produced since the old covered wagon pioneer days."—EDNA FERBER.

At your bookseller's • $2.50

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

Story of 101st Airborne Opens New Dutch Series

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

Eddie Bracken, who is accustomed to finding himself in peculiar situations, will be getting into trouble on schedule each Sunday night at 8:30. This new WRC-NBC comedy show makes its first try tonight. Astutely chosen to create panic in the Bracken bosom is William Demarest, who has done more than a passing job of it in two of the year's best motion pictures, "The Miracle of Morgan's Creek" and "Hail the Conquering Hero."

To further guarantee chaos, Mann Holiner, former director of the Fannie Brice-Frank Morgan program, will direct "The Eddie Bracken Show."

EDDIE BRACKEN
. . . in trouble again

Latest "Truth or Consequences" gag has resulted in more than $113,000 worth of dimes for the infantile paralysis fund. Ralph Edwards promised a $1000 bond to a 10-year-old paralysis victim if the radio audience would send in $10,000 for the drive. As usual, the "T. or C." listeners went over the top, and the Edwards crew is still digging itself out of the avalanche.

"You Can't Beat the Dutch," a program produced by the Netherlands Embassy to dramatize the Dutch underground, will be presented this afternoon at 12:15 for the first time. The initial program in this weekly WINX series is an account of the landing in Holland of the 101st Airborne Division. Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, who forced his way through enemy lines to rejoin his men surrounded at Bastogne, made a transcription for this program before he left Washington.

Eddie Nesbitt, "The Drifter," who sings folk ballards over WINX has changed his time to 10:45 p. m. Monday through Friday.

Humphrey Bogart is scheduled to confess his secret ambition on Milton Berle's "Let Yourself Go" program Wednesday at 10:30 p. m. over WTOP-CBS. This I gotta hear!

The Thursday evening time left vacant on WTOP-CBS by Major Bowes' illness will be taken over by Morton Gould and his orchestra for eight weeks.

Two of the better educational programs have birthdays this week. NBC's "University of Chicago Round Table," which is heard Sundays at 1:30 p. m., begins its fifteenth year on the air with today's broadcast. CBS's "School of the Air," which is heard locally at 9:30 a. m. weekdays over WTOP under the name "CBS Air Theater," celebrates its fifteenth anniversary tomorrow.

For the next seven Saturday nights, Ted Husing and Jimmy Dolan will be handling the mike for CBS's fourteenth consecutive year of indoor track field meet coverage. The broadcasts, heard locally over WTOP from 11:15 to 11:30, will describe the Boston Athletic Association, N. Y. Athletic Club, Senior National Amateur Athletic Union, IC-4A championships, New York Chapter of K. of C., Chicago Relays, and Cleveland K. of C. meet.

A program called "USO Club Dance" will be heard over WINX each Saturday night at 11:30, starting this week. Dance music and interviews with servicemen and hostesses will be "picked up" from the Catholic USO.

Members of the armed forces stationed outside the continental limits of the United States are eligible to submit radio scripts to the Armed Forces Radio Service. The three best 30-minute scripts will be produced, featuring whatever screen stars the serviceman author chooses.

Paul Lukas, who will appear on the "Kate Smith Hour" tonight at 7 over WTOP-CBS, will play the leading role in James Hilton's "Lost Horizon" Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. over the same network.

Joseph Schildkraut will head the cast of "Never Say Surrender," this week's dramatization of the "Palestine Speaks" series. This true story of Palestinian engineers fighting with the British Eighth Army at El Alemein will be heard Tuesday at 10:15 over WMAL-Blue.

Dunninger, master mentalist, is expected to return to the air with a new type of program . . . Sherman Dryer, producer of "Let's Face the Issue," often writes notes to the speakers to egg them on. One note boomeranged when the debater who received Dryer's message stopped talking to write an answer . . . A woman who won $64 on the "Take It or Leave It" show called her sailor husband long distance and told the operator not to cut her off until she had talked $64 worth.

Selected Listening For Today

Current Events

Vice President Harry S. Truman will discuss "The Next Four Years" on the first program of the NBC labor-farm-industry series. **WRC—1:15 p. m.**

China—Weak Link in the United Nations?—Discussion by Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins U., Harley MacNair of Chicago U. and David Rowe of Yale. **WRC— 1:30 p. m.**

Americans in Japanese and German prison camps will be discussed by Capt. Wilbur Lincoln of the American Prisoner of War Information Bureau of the War Department. **WTOP—2:30 p. m.**

Should Immigration Restrictions Be Stiffened After the War? WOL—5 p. m.

Freedom of the Press, the second of the Four Freedoms to be discussed on the "Beyond Victory" series, will be championed by Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press. **WINX—7:45 p. m.**

Morton Downey, just returned from a USO tour; William Brogan, criminal investigator of juvenile delinquency, and E. E. Alderman, who has monitored Prisoner of War broadcasts from Axis stations for three years, will be guests on "We the People." **WTOP— 10:30 p. m.**

Variety

Love Affairs of the Air—News of weddings and engagements with romantic music to set the scene. Premiere broadcast. **WOL—11:15 a. m.**

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello visit the Andrews Sisters. **WMAL—4:30 p. m.**

Frank Morgan comes to borrow Baby Snooks. **WTOP—6:30 p. m.**

Paul Lukas, Woody Herman and **Johnny Burke** are guests of Kate Smith. **WTOP—7 p. m.**

Burl Ives, folk singer; **Jimmy Jemail**, Inquiring Photographer, are presented by Quentin Reynolds on "Radio Reader's Digest." **WTOP—9 p. m.**

Music

Igor Stravinsky conducts the New York Philharmonic in his own "Scenes de Ballet," "Four Norwegian Moods" and the "Circus Polka." Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 2 in C minor and the overture to Glinka's "Russlan and Ludmilla." Dr. F. W. Reichelderfer, director of the U. S. Weather Bureau, will be intermission speaker. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Rise Stevens, mezzo-soprano, will sing on "Metropolitan Opera Presents." Hugh Rowen, bass-baritone, is auditionist. **WMAL—5:30 p. m.**

Steel Horizons—John Baker and Harriet O'Rourke sing "Love Me Tonight," "Old Man River," "Finiculi" and "Waltz Song." **WOL—9 p. m.**

Mendelssohn piano recital by Vera Brodsky. "Songs Without Words," the "Fantasy" and "Characteristic Piece" will be played in part. **WTOP—11:15 p. m.**

CAPT. P. M. DEMING
. . . formerly in maintenance

Deming Chief Of Employe Relations Unit

Capt. P. M. Deming, 1512 M st. nw, this week was named chief of the employe relations branch, Fairfield Air Technical Service Command, Patterson Field, Ohio. Formerly assigned to the civilian personnel operating unit of the maintenance division, Captain Deming replaces Maj. H. J. Fahringer, Chicago.

Captain Deming worked for the Government in Washington prior to entering the Army in September, 1941. He first was stationed at Goodfellow Field, Texas, in August, 1942, was sent to officer candidate school at Miami Beach. He then reported to Patterson Field, where he was named base adjutant; then assistant chief, employe relations branch. In August, 1943, he was assigned to the Maintenance Division personnel section.

Captain Deming is married to the former Eleanore Scherburne, Washington. They have one child.

Airplane mechanic at a major strategic air depot in England, is **Pfc. Harry Furr 3d**, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Furr, 1417 Massachusetts ave. This depot supplies, repairs and maintains Liberators that are damaged in combat.

Three men, overseas veterans, reported this week to the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station in Asheville, N. C., for reassignment. They are **Bush Locknane**, 2807 Conn. ave.; **John McMullen**, 525 Watson st.; **Hubert Kuykendall**, 83 Sheridan st. ne. The veterans may enjoy many recreation features, during their stay of 10 to 14 days.

Two men reporting to Keesler Field, Miss., for reassignment are **Pvt. Johnnie Caldwell**, whose wife lives at 8157 27th ave. sw., and **Pvt. Elmer Thorne**, son of Mrs. G. L. Thorne, 1228 G st. se.

In the thick of fighting on Leyte Island with a communications unit was **Staff Sergt. Vanney Herfurth**, 7 E. Curtis ave., Alexandria, Va. His duties of keeping communications lines running to front line units from a central control point took him into unprotected areas on many occasions, frequently under fire from snipers perched in cocoanut trees.

Stan Smolen, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Smolen, Silver Spring, Md., recently enjoyed a recess from aerial warfare at an Air Service Command Rest Center. This center is an English seaside resort hotel where America's airmen who provide aerial cover for the advancing Allied armies in Germany may relax between missions. American atmosphere and all the touches of home are provided by the American Red Cross, copartners with the Air Service Command in the operation of the rest center.

A citation by the commander in chief, United States naval forces in Europe, for performance of duty as boat division officer during amphibious operations on the coast of Cotentin Peninsula, has been awarded Litut. Comdr. **Norman Hall, jr.**, 210 E. Thornapple st., Chevy Chase, Md. According to the citation, Commander Hall ably directed the training and material maintenance of the boat division, which contributed greatly to the fact that all boats from his vessel successfully reached the beach with their troops without a single material failure or appreciable error of personnel.

Submarine Base, New London, Conn., basic: **James Wright**, 1721 21st st.; **Norman Dorgman**, 601 2d st. nw.

District Men Finish Work Many to Fly

Naval Air Training Base, Pensacola, Fla.: **Andrew Shreve**, son of Samuel R. Shreve, 1356 South Carolina ave.; **William Jordan**, son of Mrs. L. B. Jordan, 72 North Vermont st., Arlington, Va.; **Vincent Matthews**, son of Patrick Matthews, 76 12th st.; **Charles Deck**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Deck, 1635 Benning rd. ne.

Fort Worth, Tex., AAF, flight: **Joseph Stout, jr.**, son of Col. and Mrs. J. D. Stout, 3530 Porter st.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.: **William Coleman**, 1100 North Garfield st., Arlington, Va.

Columbus, Miss., AAF, flight: **Maurice Cunningham**, son of Mrs. C. R. Cunningham, 1701 Oregon ave. **William Brownell, jr.**, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Brownell, 1716 Holly st.; **Robert Doyle**, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Doyle, 3725 Jocelyn st.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.: **Hugh Easter**, son of Maj. and Mrs. R. K. Easter, 3609 20th st. ne.; **John Parish**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parish, 200 Rhode Island ave. ne.

Tuskegee, Ala., AAF, flight: **Lindsay Campbell**, son of Mrs. Fannie Knox, 1318 Girard st.; **William Stephenson**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stephenson, 843 Eastern ave.

Sioux City Army Air Base, Iowa, combat crew: **William Sandwick**, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Sandwick, 3307 Newark st.

Reno Army Air Base, Nev., advanced radio: **Arthur Hildreth**, 1839 Summit pl.; **Vernon Hunt**, 1341 Fairmont st.; **Thomas Marcos**, 5336 Colorado ave.

One of the members of the finance detachment which works with headquarters of the Sixth Army Group, France, is **Corpl. Stephen Elkins**, 4305 Reno rd. This detachment handles all the pay rolls for the enlisted men, takes care of all officers' pay vouchers and is fiscal office to the headquarters. Personal transfer accounts under which soldiers may send part of their pay home, sales of war bonds and soldiers' deposits are handled. Spearhead deposits, which is money given the finance officer by soldiers entering a forward combat zone, also are taken and may be withdrawn later at any Army finance office.

Sergt. **John Wessell**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wessell, jr., 1430 Jackson st. ne., is a weather observer attached to a Fifteenth Army Air Forces B-24 Liberator wing headquarters, which recently completed two years overseas. The occasion was celebrated in the newly inaugurated squadron clubroom, complete with dining room, bar and stage, with a special dinner and 12-act variety show. Dancing with the cast to the music of a GI band followed.

In charge of the station's team of watchdog trainers at an Eighth Air Force fighter station, England, is **Corpl. James Phipps**. Each man on the team has charge of one dog, and is responsible for his care and training. All dogs are able to cover four times the territory covered by a man and can detect anyone's presence within 500 yards, due to their keen sense of smell.

A Drama of the Mountaintops

National Offers Play of Novel Design

By Nelson B. Bell

IT IS DOUBTFUL if any stage offering in recent years has pursued so devious a course to professional recognition as "Dark of the Moon," the folk drama, fantasy, or, as its authors denominate it, "legend with music," which, beginning tomorrow night, the Messrs. Shubert will present in the National Theater for an engagement of two weeks.

Without having read the script or seen the play, it seems safe to say, on the authority of those who have, that here is a work that will add something of substantial worth to a season that has not been too prolific in thoughtful and genuinely moving drama.

Lest the descriptive phrases that have been employed in heralding "Dark of the Moon" be construed as something indicative of a theatrical presentation that is fanciful and nothing else, it should be known that the story concerns a witch-boy's love for a lusty mountain girl, and the strange bargain he made with Fate that he might assume human form to woo and win her.

A Nearby Locale

The play is laid in the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina, where superstition is inborn and imagination vivid.

It is based upon one of the 200-odd versions of the folk ballad, "Barbara Allen," which begins:

A witch-boy from the mountain came
A-pinin' to be human,
For he had seen the fairest gal,
The blue-eyed Barbara Allen.

O Conjur Man, O Conjur Man,
Please do this thing I'm wantin',
Just change me to a human man,
For Barbara I'll be courtin'.

The authors proably are the two who are most surprised that their joint work finally should have found its way into Broadway production under distinguished auspices.

"Dark of the Moon" was written by Howard Richardson, 27, of Black Mountain, near Asheville, N. C., a graduate in playwriting of the University of North Carolina, and William Berney, 23, a native Alabaman, poet and painter and graduate of the University of Alabama. Their collaboration was more accidental than premediated.

Of Writing Clan

They are cousins, incidentally, both nephews of Thomas Dixon, famous novelist who wrote "The Clansman," which gained a more lustrous renown as David Wark Griffith's epoch-making film, "The Birth of a Nation."

Richardson and Berney did graduate work together at the University of Iowa, where Richardson is on leave from the faculty. He is now associated with the OWI in New York, and Berney is on the publicity staff of Boeing Aircraft.

While preparing a master's thesis on folk-lore, Richardson came across the legend of "Barbara Allen." With Berney he fashioned a play. Their professor of speech urged that they enter it for the annual Maxwell Anderson Award, bestowed at Leland Stanford University for the best American poetic play.

It won first prize and, to their complete amazement, the co-authors learned that they had written a poetic drama—not in verse, but poetic in th richness of its colorful imagery and the rhythmic speech indigenous to simple hill people.

Options on the script, at one time or another, were held by various commercial producers, among them the Theater Guild. Actor Jose Ferrer, now in "Othello," was interested in acquiring it to produce and act in with his wife, Uta Hasen.

For presumably good and sufficient reasons, options lapsed—possibly because "fantasy" was deemed a too precarious risk, or perhaps because a venture requiring nine settings and seven separate changes was looked upon as too costly a gamble.

Hot-Weather Tryout

Finally, an experimental production was given the piece in August, 1944, at the Cambridge, (Mass.) Summer Theater, operated for the past five consecutive years by John Huntington.

Produced in little more than a week's time, at nominal cost, and staged with stylized suggestion of sets against simple drops and curtains, it opened in the lottest week of the summer and practically no one saw it.

However, such Boston critics as were in town covered it and were enthusiastic.

Life Magazine photographed it and a month later ran a picture spread characterizing it as "a fresh and authentic piece of Americana . . . the most significant theatrical experiment of the year."

The magazine's pictorial layout attracted the attention of Lee Shubert, who bought the script, sight unseen, and arranged for John Huntington to supervise the Broadway production—which by the way, Washington is seeing prior to New York.

Robert E. Perry, who staged the play at Cambridge and doubled in brass by acting the role of Preacher Haggler, was retained to direct again.

Likewise, Carol Stone, youngest daughter of Fred Stone, of "Stepping Stones" fame, and Richard Hart, a hitherto unknown young actor from Providence, R. I., who played the leading roles of Barbara Allen and John, the witch-boy at Cambridge, again will be seen in the parts they created, along with five other members of the original summer theater cast—Kathryn Cameron, Sherod Collins, Frances Goforth, John Gerstad and Robert Pryor.

For the elaborate scenic investiture, the Shuberts secured the services of George Jenkins, who designed the sets for two current Broadway hits, "I Remember Mama" and "Mexican Hayride," ar ', before going to New York as assistant to designer Jo Mielziner, had achieved note in Philadelphia.

What Capital theatergoers will be seeing on the stage of the National for the next two weeks, then, by every sign and portent, will be a work presenting diverse elements of entertainment in unique combination—fantasy, humor, the dance, deep emotional appeal, beauty and poignance.

1945 to Be 'Comeback Year' For Many Stars in Hollywood

By Hedda Hopper

Chalk 1945 down as the year of miracles—the year in which more comebacks will be successfully made and attempted than any other in motion picture history.

There are Joan Blondell and James Dunn in "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," with Jimmy staging that most difficult of all comebacks, a star role on the very lot which nine years ago counted him among its brightest successes. Both Joan and Jimmy hold long-term contracts at Twentieth Century-Fox since executives chalked off their excellent performances.

Crawford Courageous

This year Joan Crawford, after many hesitations, ruminations and consultations, will essay her screen comeback in "Mildred Pierce," a red-blooded story by James M. Cain which was once talked of as a Bette Davis vehicle. In choosing "Mildred Pierce" Joan Crawford does a courageous thing—she'll either be all in all or not at all—you can't be half way about a tale of that sort. Mildred is disagreeable and refreshingly frank and obvious about it.

Joan fought and waited until the right breaks came. The first one was postponement of the life of Cole Porter because Cary Grant, who's starring in it, staged a reconciliation with his wife and wanted time off. That also left Ace Director Mike Curtiz (the guy every star in town fights to get) with some time on his hands and Joan got him for her picture. Also through that postponement Joan got Ace Camera Man Ernest Haller. So by waiting, fighting and sheer luck, plus an excellent story, Joan Crawford's comeback is practically here.

Sylvia Sidney on Job

Former Paramount Star Sylvia Sidney will make her comeback gesture with Jimmy Cagney in "Blood on the Sun." No star ever had more nostalgic charm than the little Sidney. It was coupled with good dramatic sense, too. She'll get a fair chance with Cagney—an artist who respects the talents of others and who wants a well rounded picture with full story and character values.

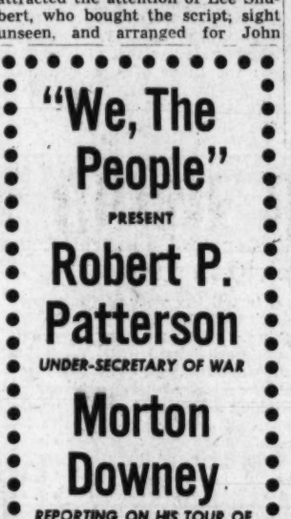
Not all attempts to resume a star status are successful. I'm thinking now of the many times Gloria Swanson was scheduled for a big comeback. The late Harry Langdon tried to step back into the top comedy niche he once occupied, without luck. Buster Keaton is another. Ramon Novarro's frequent attempts to star were failures.

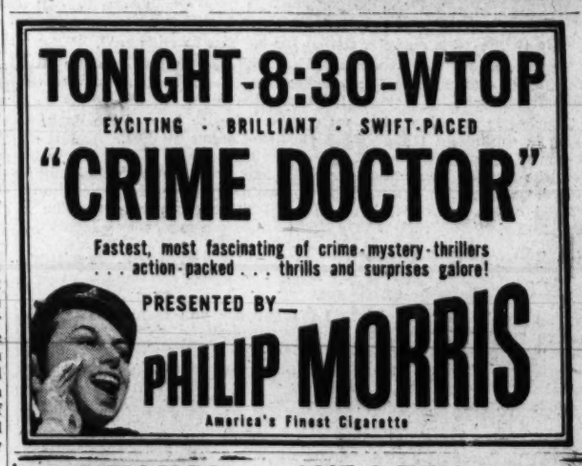
Yes, that's the miracle of show business—down one year, sitting on top of the world the next. And with a sense of humor you can take both in stride.

Today's Radio Programs

Sunday, February 4 — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 8. Treasure House of Music, 8:05 Singtime, 8:45.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30 World News, 7:45 Rev. Crawford, 8 Reading the Funnies, 8:30.	Swing Lo! 7:05-7:30. 7:45-8. Music Parade. 8:05-8:30. News 7:30, 8. Baptist Hour, 8:30-9.	Symphonies 6, 8 News, 6:30, 7:30 8:30 WildwoodChurch, 6:45 Southland Singing, 7 Listen to Liebert, 7:15	Elder Michaux, 7:30 Wings Over Jordan, 8:30.
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 On a Bus :45 "	World News Roundup Ranch Boys Air Castles	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News, J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	World News D. C. Dateline Hasten the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " :30 L. Stoddard :45 News	National Radio Pulpit (Dr. Ralph Sockman) Recordiana	Bible Class Melody's the Thing	News; Musicale Morning Musicale	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue	Church of the Air Salt Lake Tabernacle
11	:00 AAF Symp. Flight :15 " :30 Hour of Faith :45 "	News; Isles in News Show Pieces Federal Diary Betsy Ross Girl	News Love Affairs. Fourth Presbyterian	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness	News; Memories Memories News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Blue Jacket Choir Invitation to Learning
12	:00 War Journal :15 " :30 Sweetest Music :45 Concert Orchestra	News Man at a Grand Stradivari Orchestra	Pilgrim Hour Lutheran Hour	News; Music Can't Beat the Dutch Wings of Song	Pennies From Heaven Amateurs of 1945	Today in History "Now" by S. Slichter Transatlantic Call
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 George Hicks :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " ; News	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table	Magic Dollars True Detective Mysteries	WINX News Bible Truth Marching to Victory	Amateurs of 1945 Song and Story	Peoples Platform Talk News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Americana Quiz :15 " :30 National Vespers :45 "	Those We Love Westinghouse Program (John Charles Thomas)	Swing High Veteran's Friend News; Cunningham Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News; Symphony Hour Shostakovich's Symphony No. 1	Dinah Shore Hall of Hits	Matinee Theater World News Today ; Olin Downes
3	:00 Charlotte :15 Greenwood :30 Miss Hattie :45 (Ethel Barrymore)	World News Parade (Max Hill) Army Hour	Roosty of the A. A. F. Nick Carter	News; Musicale Matinee Musicale Concert Master	Good Neighbor Swap Shop	New York Philharmonic Symphony
4	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " :30 Andrews Sisters :45 "	Army Hour Best Loved Music	Your America What's the Name of That Song	News; Musical Moods Musical Moods Encores and Echoes	Waltz Time A to Z in Novelty Rhapsody in Rhythm	; News Electric Hour (Nelson Eddy)
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " :30 Metropolitan :45 Opera Presents	General Motors Symphony Hour	Let's Face the Issue The Shadow	News; Music Music of the Masters Town Opera House	Battle of the Crooners News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra	The Family Hour News; William Shirer
6	:00 Philco Hall of Fame :15 " :30 " :45 "	Catholic Hour Great Gildersleeve	Quick As a Flash News, Upton Close Dick Brown, Songs	WINX News Music Box Bob Johnson's Orch. Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle News, Mel. Moments Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet Toasties Time
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News: D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 "	Jack Benny Fitch Band Wagon	Cleveland Orchestra	WINX News Marian Anderson Trade Winds Tavern Beyond Victory	Ave Maria Hour Cantor Shapiro	Kate Smith Hour
8	:00 Village Chapel :15 Dorothy Thompson :30 Joe E. Brown :45 "	Charlie McCarthy Eddie Bracken	Mediation Board Gabriel Heatter	News; Bibleway Ch. Bibleway Church	Call To Worship	"Blondie" Crime Doctor ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " :45 Jimmy Fidler	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round American Album	Steel Horizons News, C. Foster Jerry Cooper Show	News; Symphony Hour Strauss' "Todt Und Verklarung"	Old Fashioned Revival Hour	Radio Reader's Digest Star Theater
10	:00 Life of Riley :15 " :30 One Foot in Heaven :45 "	Hour of Charm Comedy Theater Fred Allen	Earl Wilson, News Ramona and Trio Columbus Boys Choir	News; Short and Sweet A Cappella Choir Music to Remember	The Sunday Players News; Church of God Church of God Christ	Take It or Leave It We, The People
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " :45 "	News; James White Light Music By Dark The Eternal Light	News Music Depreciation Louis Armstrong George Olsen's Orch.	News; Music Musical Roundup Weather; Music Slumber Music	Hits of the Day News; Hits of Day Hits of the Day	Headlines Vera Brodsky Service Time

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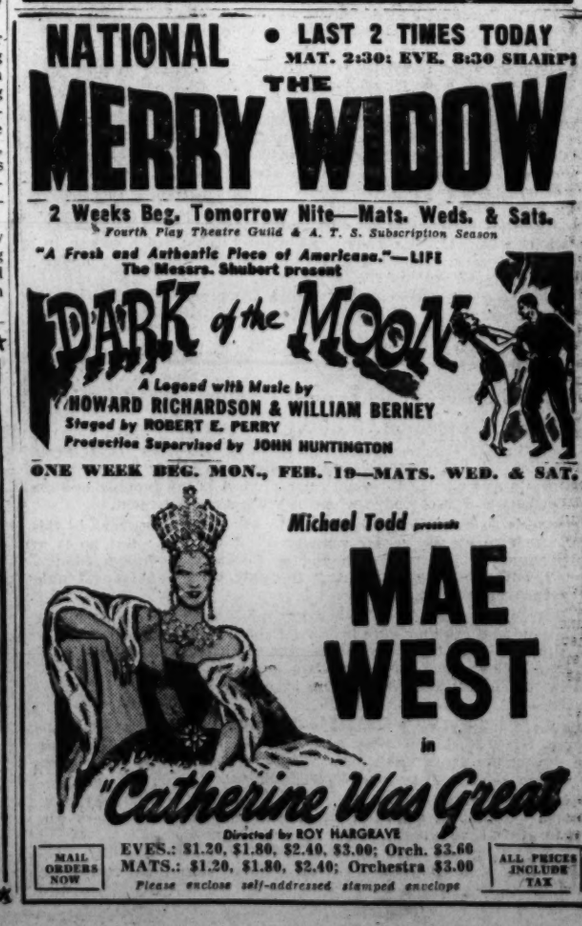
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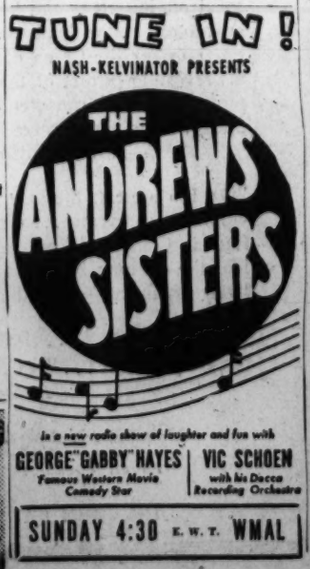
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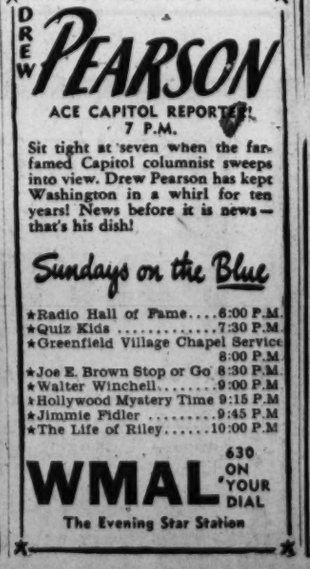
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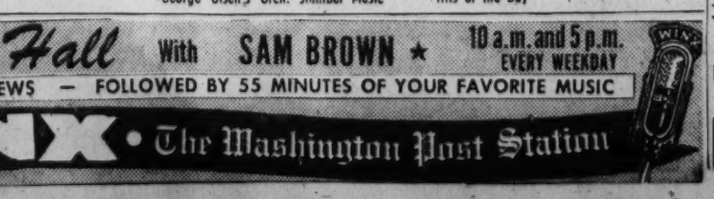
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